

# Negro Leaders Resume Session Attacking 'Race Discrimination'

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 4—

(AP)—Leading Alabama Negroes resumed their discussions Saturday of "operation suffrage," outline for a long-range, county-by-county campaign, including court contests, designed to nullify Alabama's restrictive voting statutes.

The proposal was made Friday by Emory Jackson, president of the Alabama branch, National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, along with plans for similar drives against "racial discrimination" in schools and public transportation.

Jackson made his recommendations to the state executive committee and promised to take them to the full conference for endorsement Saturday. The state organization opened a three-day statewide meeting here yesterday.

Jackson, editor of The Birmingham World, proposed a five-point program to overcome the barriers to suffrage, especially a law requiring prospective voters to be able to "understand and explain" the U. S. Constitution.

"We must fight unitedly, untiringly and unrelentingly for our right to vote," he said. "This must be a 67-county fight in which all leadership without regard to race, creed, color or national origin should be mobilized behind operation suffrage." (Alabama has 67 counties.)

Jackson proposed court suits to test the constitutionality of the Boswell amendment — admittedly designed to curb Negro voting. He also suggested that:

1. AT LEAST FOUR and perhaps five court suits be started to demand admission for Negroes at the University of Alabama and Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn).

2. An equally determined attack should be launched to end "discrimination" on railroad and bus lines, taking the matter to court if necessary.

The Negro editor reiterated that a means of nullifying the Boswell amendment had been found and proposed a campaign to raise \$15,000 to finance a court battle against the law.

His other four suggestions were: Set up a fulltime office in Montgomery or Birmingham to coordinate the anti-Boswell amendment drive in the counties.

Ask the national NAACP office to supply legal counsel to work in cooperation with an "interracial battery" of local attorneys in prosecuting the attack.

Call a conference of Negro and white leaders within 30 days to develop further plans for the cam-

paign.

Institute a court test of Alabama's registration restrictions, which, if prosecuted, would be the first since the amendment was ratified last November.

The Negro leader also recommended a campaign against other disfranchising "devices," including the "quota system" and "vouchers," used by some county boards of registrars, and urged the repeal of the poll tax.

THE QUOTA PLAN LIMITS the number of applicants qualified during each registration period. In many instances, vouchers are required to establish residence requirements to vote.

Urging legal action to get Negroes admitted to the University of Alabama and Auburn, he mentioned a U. S. Supreme Court decision that Negroes must be given equal educational opportunities with white students and asserted the decision "has not been utilized in this state" as yet.

He also called on the organization to "clean up the dirty situation in public transportation."

"We should seek out racial discrimination in public transportation and sue whenever we find it. We should organize traveling parties within the state, whose job it will be to find unequal transportation facilities..." he asserted.

He said he would not insist on the abolishment of segregation aboard buses and trains in intrastate service, but that the conference should take action against the practice of requiring Negroes to move when they cross the Alabama line from other states.

Jackson told The Associated Press there was a "possibility" suits would be filed against the Boswell amendment before the conference ends Sunday.

## Negroes Plan Court Attack On Vote Rule

Admission Will Be Asked To University, Auburn; Discrimination Charged

Alabama Negro lawyers, fighting to surmount the barriers of restrictive voting laws, gathered here yesterday to plan a court attack on the Boswell amendment and to combat "racial dis-

crimination" in the classroom and in public transportation.

Opening a three-day, statewide conference, President Emory Jackson, of the Alabama branch of the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People, outlined a five-point suffrage program and proposed in addition that:

### Suits Proposed

1. At least four and perhaps five court suits be instituted to demand admission for Negroes at the University of Alabama and Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.

2. An equally determined campaign to be undertaken to end "discrimination" on railroad and bus lines, taking the matter into court if necessary.

Jackson, editor of The Birmingham World, presented his recommendations to the NAACP's state executive committee and said he would ask the full conference to endorse them.

Gov. James E. Folsom, who opposed the Boswell amendment when it was written into the state constitution last November, was not available for comment on the NAACP meeting. His office said he was "out of town for the week-end."

Jackson, assuring his colleagues that the "answer" to the Boswell amendment had been found, proposed a \$15,000 fund-raising campaign to finance a court battle against the Boswell amendment, which requires prospective voters to be able to "understand and explain" the U. S. constitution.

### Money Sought

"The national office (of the NAACP) has the answer," he said. "All we need is the money."

He said the battle for Negro registration would be the "most sweeping campaign ever undertaken" in Alabama and that the initial litigation would be filed in state courts, carrying the fight to the U. S. Supreme Court if need be.

Just what the formula for attacking the Boswell amendment will be, Jackson did not disclose, but he said it might be brought out at the week-end conference. Leslie Perry, NAACP counsel from Washington, is scheduled to speak at Sunday's closing session.

The Negro editor said the proposed campaign would be primarily a NAACP affair, but he invited labor, religious and fraternal organizations of both races to join. He suggested that a white person be named as co-director of the fund-raising drive.

His program also included these recommendations:

### Set up Offices

Setting up a fulltime office in Montgomery or Birmingham to coordinate the anti-Boswell amendment campaign in the counties.

Asking the national office of the NAACP to supply legal counsel to work in cooperation with an "interracial battery" of local attorneys.

Calling a conference of Negro and white leaders within 30 days to develop further plans for the campaign.

A court test of the state's registration restrictions, if prosecuted, would be the first since the amendment was ratified.

Jackson, in his message to the executive committee, also called for repeal of the poll tax law, because "there is little chance of getting such legislation through in Alabama."

Dubbing the campaign as "operation suffrage," Jackson declared "we must fight unitedly, untiringly and unrelentingly for our right to vote."

Along with his attack on the Boswell law and the poll tax, the Negro leader also projected a campaign against other disfranchising "devices," including the "quota system" and "vouchers" used by some county boards of registration.

Under the quota plan, only a certain number of applicants qualified to vote during each registration period. Vouchers are required in many instances to testify that an applicant meets the residence requirements to vote.

### Tough Leadership

Mentioning Russell, Crenshaw, Wilcox, Lowndes, Henry and Pike Counties, Jackson told the conference executive committee that "until we do something about the denial of unhampered opportunity to register in such counties... we will have failed to convince the disfranchised people... that this conference has tough leadership that will fight anywhere the ballot is denied unjustly to anyone."

It is in those and other Black Belt counties that the first attack on the Boswell amendment is likely to begin, he added.

Demanding legal action to get Negroes admitted to the University of Alabama and Auburn, Jackson mentioned a U. S. Supreme Court decision that Negroes must be given equal educational opportunities with white students, but said thus far the decision "has not been utilized in this state."

### Action Hinted

"We are many years behind in starting legal action in this state to obtain higher education for our children within the state," he said, and he recommended that suits be filed immediately. He told The Associated Press there was a

"possibility" they might be instituted before the conference ends Sunday.

Jackson proposed that four suits be filed to get Negroes into the schools of law, medicine, dentistry and journalism at the university, and said similar action might be taken to demand admission to the engineering school at Auburn.

Training for Negroes in those fields is not available in Alabama, but the legislature two years ago set up a regional exchange program under which the state pays the money necessary to send students elsewhere for study.

State School Supt. A. R. Meadows was not available for comment on Jackson's proposal. Insisting on action to end "discrimination" in transportation, the state NAACP president said providing Negroes in Alabama with the same accommodations for that white passengers receive.

"We should begin with this conference to clean up the dirty situation in public transportation," he said.

"We should seek out racial discrimination in public transportation and sue whenever we find it. We should organize traveling parties within the state, whose job it will be to find unequal transportation facilities..."

He suggested approaching the problem first by conferring with carrier officials, then appealing if necessary to the Alabama Public Service Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the courts.

Jackson said he would not insist on segregation aboard buses and trains in intrastate service but that the conference should take action against the practice of requiring Negroes to move when they cross the Alabama line from other states.

### A WRONG DIRECTION

The truculent, intemperate National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has come to Montgomery, Ala., to give race relations another push backward.

Emory O. Jackson, of Birmingham, president of the Alabama branch of the NAACP, is presiding over a meeting in Montgomery of Negro leaders.

Jackson is seeking to have the conference endorse the following measures:

1. A court attack on the Boswell Amendment, which was devised as a hobble on Negro voting.

2. A suit to compel admittance of Negro students in the University of Alabama in the schools, of law, journalism, medicine

and dentistry. 3. A similar suit affecting the engineering school at Auburn. Jackson said the suits might even be filed today.

The Boswell Amendment is crude and undistinguished even as a device for preventing Negro voting. It requires that the voter must be able to "understand" the constitution. The plain fact is that the members of the U. S. Supreme Court do not think their colleagues "understand" the constitution, and the average member

element just isn't politically militant. The Advertiser opposed the Boswell Amendment. Primarily, it was unnecessary. And it would only stir up a Federal hornet's nest. At the time the state voted to ratify the amendment there was no effort at "wholesale" Negro registration. There has been none since. If Montgomery is, as we assume, typical of Alabama, the colored



of a county board of registrars rarely pretends to "understand" the constitution. Purposeful questioning about the constitution could be used to disfranchise 85 per cent of Montgomery's white voters and 55 per cent of its lawyers.

The 67 county boards of registrars, by and large, carry on registration in conformity with local opinion and disposition. That's the way it has been, and the way it will be. Nifty additions and subtractions in the constitution aren't going to change that greatly. 10-4-47

A large number of Alabamians saw this and voted against the Boswell Amendment. They realized that a relaxation of voting restraints on the colored man is inevitable if for no other reason than Federal will. They realized that we would be having less trouble today had we been more judiciously liberal in the past with registration.

But the element of White Alabama that seeks liberalization is severely handicapped by the out-of-town excesses of the NAACP. We are thrown for a loss when the NAACP talks of court action to compel admission of Negro students to Auburn and the University.

Segregation of the races simply isn't an issue in the South. It is the duty of the whites to provide an "equal facility" system, but segregation is ineradicable.

Mark Ethridge, one of the best friends the colored man ever had, expressed it best when he said, "All the guns, tanks and planes in the world can't destroy segregation."

The NAACP should exert itself to bring home the colored man's potentialities as a citizen. He will win his reward that way. He will only antagonize his friends and so set his clock back by such jarring undertakings as forceful entry into Alabama white colleges.



# Birthday of a Great Negro

*The Worker*  
By John Hudson Jones  
New York, N.Y.

Today, at 79, William Edward Burghardt DuBois' life has spanned almost the entire period since the Emancipation. And of these years, 60 have been spent in a brilliant, passionate fight for complete Negro freedom.

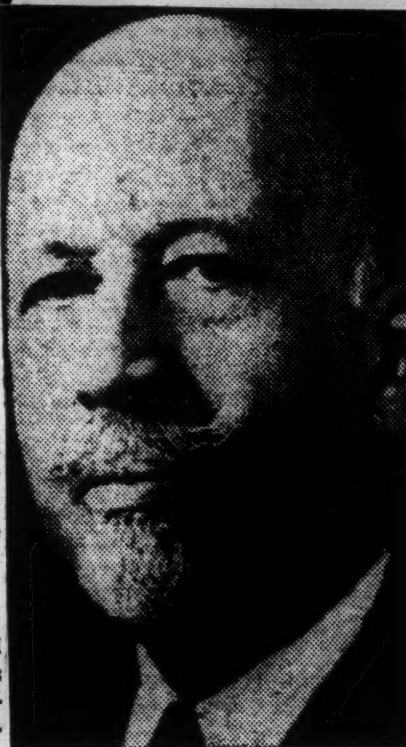
Born in the little Massachusetts town of Great Barrington, snuggled among the Berkshire Hills, he has written, "But my birthday was less important than my birthtime. The Civil War had closed but three years earlier and 1868 was the year in which the freedmen of the South were enfranchised and for the first time as a mass took part in government. Sun. 2-23-47

"Conventions with black delegates voted new constitutions all over the South; and two groups of laborers—freed slaves and poor whites—dominated the former slave states. It was an extraordinary experiment in democracy. Thaddeus Stevens the clearest-headed leader of this attempt at industrial democracy made his last speech impeaching Andrew Johnson on Feb. 16, and on Feb. 23, I was born!

DuBois' family was among the oldest and most respected in the Housatonic Valley. He very early showed evidence of great ability and graduated from the local high school at 16. As with most New England boys of that time, he longed passionately to attend Harvard, but money troubles prevented this. After a year of work as a timekeeper for a dollar a day, he received a scholarship to Fisk University, from four New England churches.

**PRIOR TO THIS** DuBois had had little contact with Negroes and the opportunity to be among his people was much to his liking. "I was going to the South; the South of Slavery, rebellion and black folk. . . ."

After Fisk, he realized his dream and entered Harvard. Here he became a close friend of William James. He argued Kant's Critique with Santayana, and became a favorite of Barrett Wendell, the great professor of Harvard English 12. After a brilliant scholastic career in Har-



W. E. B. DUBOIS

vard he was awarded a Slater Fund fellowship for two years study at the University of Berlin.

In Europe he toured Italy, Vienna, Prague, Budapest, and came home via Paris in 1894. In 1895 he achieved his Ph. D. with the now world famous study, "The Suppression of the African Slave Trade."

The return was to an America of increasing lynch terror—and unpunished lynchers. After the freedom of Europe this was a severe shock to the sensitive young scholar. There was much to do with the minds of young Negroes and he spent the years teaching at Wilberforce University and the University of Pennsylvania. Sun. 2-23-47

At the last he made the first intensive studies of a Negro community, The Philadelphia Negro, published in 1899. The next 13 years were spent teaching at Atlanta University.

But the sheltered life of a professor was too much for a man who so fiercely hated the oppression of his people, and came to New York to become the director of publications and research for the newly formed National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Sun. 2-23-47

**AT THIS TIME** Booker T. Washington was being hailed by the country as the leader of American Negroes. But, DuBois ideas came into direct conflict with Washington's "Drop down your bucket where you are" philosophy.

DuBois was for "organized determination and aggressive action" for Negro freedom. Now a man of action he organized the Niagara Movement in 1906. One of the movement's cardinal points was "We want full manhood suffrage, and we want it now henceforth and forever."

In the NAACP he founded the Crisis, which became the most militant organ for Negro rights. Always linking American Negro freedom with the rights of the colonial peoples, he organized the "Congress of Races" in London in 1911, and, beginning in 1919, a series of Pan African Congresses, the last of which was held in London in 1946.

More and more his thinking tended to the fundamental of Negro oppression, and he began to call for the union of Negro and white working people. Unfortunately NAACP leadership was not quite to act aggressively on this concept, and DuBois returned to Atlanta University in 1936.

After another 10 years of teaching, he has again returned to the NAACP as research director, and his voice and writings are still ringing out for Negro rights—and still better for an aggressive coalition with white allies to secure them. Scholar and man of action, he is the elder statesman of the American Negro people.

**DuBois Hits UN Practices**  
Daily Worker  
NEW YORK — (ANP) — Dr. W.

E. Burghardt DuBois, director of research for NAACP, has prepared a six chapter document of some 150 pages to be presented to the United Nations charging discrimination against Negroes. The document is called an "Appeal for Redress," and seeks to open channels for testimony on behalf of the Negroes in

this country before the General Assembly at U. N. at Flushing Meadows. Sat. 10-18-47

Earl B. Dickerson, former member of the FEPC; Milton R. Lomvitz, Cornell University School of Industrial and Labor relations; William R. Ming, Jr., University of Chicago Legal Institute; Leslie Perry, legislative representative for the NAACP in Washington and Dr. Rayford W. Logan, professor of history at Howard University, all assisted Dr. DuBois in making the document which includes a statement of the present patterns of racial discrimination in this country. **DISFRANCHISEMENT PREMIUM** Sat. 7-19-47

Included in the account is a statement that charges the United States with failing to practice what it preaches, claiming that "while this nation is trying to carry on the government of the United States by democratic methods, it is not succeeding because of the premium which is being put on the disfranchisement of the voters of the south." 10-18-47

The request is also made in the book form document that the United Nations become mindful of the flow into the south (where 20 per cent of the individuals do not vote) where the recent concentration of investment and monopoly in the south is tremendous.

"When will nations learn that their enemies are quite as often within their country as without? It is not the Soviet Union that threatens the United States as does Mississippi; not Stalin and Molotov but Bilbo and Rankin," charged DuBois.

## DuBOIS STILL PIONEERS

*Chicago Defender*  
When a man labors in a specific field for half a century and he is everywhere acknowledged to be a scholar and thinker of great integrity, then his opinion upon a fundamental point in his own sphere is worth noting. That is why we feel that the impromptu statement of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois at the recent NAACP Convention that socialism and the United Nations constitute the sole hope of the backward peoples of the world, with which the Negro American is by economic position closely allied, may be the most interesting fact to come out of the convention.

DuBois said: "Colonies, quasi-colonial regions and the American South are the most poverty-stricken

parts of the world. Socialism is an attack on poverty." *Chicago, Ill.*

This is apparently the considered opinion of the dean of Negro American historians and scholars, and the Negro people of America may well take note that DuBois' opinion comes after a lifetime of questing for an answer to his people's problem. DuBois has gone through the gamut of viewpoints, positions and approaches that might lead toward Negro liberation. When the elder statesman comes home in the camp of socialism his position is one that merits respect and attention even by those who are not prepared to go as far as he. Sat. 7-19-47



# THE POINT

— By —  
Gordon B. Hancock

Journal & Guide

## Colored Leaders Seen Grasping Philosophy Of Non-Violence As Best Technique For Racial Advancement; Gandhi Substituted For Karl Marx

Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 6-21-47

FOR SHEER coldness and drabness and deadliness, it is doubtful if there is today a philosophy of human affairs that can compare with the teachings and doctrines of Karl Marx. Even the cold intellectualism of Hegel or the crass materialism of Nietzsche with its brutal implications, cannot eclipse the challenge of Marxism.

Marxism represents radicalism at its best. We can measure the radicalism of a race or an individual by his allegiance to, or deviation from, Marxism in some of its ramifications. The great revolution which Marx espoused was to be an overnight revolution. To be sure the ground work was to be laid carefully and cautiously, but the thought of gradual overthrow of the government was beyond the pale of pure Marxism.

There was a "now or never" aspect of Marxism that forever excommunicates from the folds of radicalism those who are willing to wait patiently for their economic and political changes. Fabians can never be Marxists. There was no compromise in Marxism and wherever we find compromise or predispositions thereto is the extent to which radicalism is foreign.

However hesitant may be the admission, the fact remains Negroes have forsaken the paths of radicalism in toto and all are now committed to the gradualism that our supposed "radicals" so freely disparage. The Negroes we call radicals today, if they can be called radicals at all, are of the tame variety. Radicalism among Negroes is more of a shibboleth for stirring the imagination of the gullible masses than for the immediate help in interracial amelioration.

Phillip Randolph once known as radical has accepted non-violence as an important plank in his platform of racial deliverance. Congressman Powell readily announces that non-violence is one of the major tenets of his philosophy of racial salvation. When these two stalwarts announce that non-violence becomes an essential of survival, they forsake Marxism and go over in toto to Gandhism.

There is nothing wrong with this position. It is essentially

the position taken by the Durham Conference of 1942 when the leaders and constituents of that conference were disparaged and gainsaid. The approach of the Durham group was the non-violent approach through mutual understanding. No real radical will disclaim violence or renounce it. The real radical is not so calculating as to promise that his radicalism will always stop short of violence.

Sat. 6-21-47

The point here is not any reluctance to see the Negro forsake Marxist tactics and to substitute therefore those of Gandhi, it is rather to show a unity in the thinking of the Negro. The sooner we come around to knowing that Negroes everywhere want the same thing and are striving for the same, the sooner we are prepared for the great struggle ahead.

Too long have southern Negroes themselves disparaged the leadership of southern Negroes, because they thought such leadership lacked the appeal of radicalism. Now comes the northern leadership speaking the same language of non-violence that southern leaders have spoken through many years. Once we realize that Negro leadership is one and united our possibilities are immeasurably enhanced.

Nothing could be clearer to candid minds than that violence as a fundamental proposition in the struggle of a minority group predisposes that group to extermination. There is always enough violence imbedded on human nature to take care of individual situations which require it. On the individual front violence may have its place, but on a racial front it becomes dangerous in its implications.

Gandhi through his non-violence preachments has broken the back of the British Empire. Britain, had the big navy and Gandhi and the Hindoos had the big Christ-like idea of non-violence and today a giant empire is tottering upon its pedestal. The power of Marxism is material power! The power of Gandhi is spiritual power! When therefore Negroes forsake Marxism for Gandhism, we are witnessing one of the most powerful developments of the age. It is easily one of the most promising things in the life of the Negro race.

each man had been assigned by reservation card, the 30 went into a quick huddle on strategy that would be agreeable to all.

Sat. 6-21-47

They finished the first course of the dinner, then rose together from their tables and walked out of the banquet room, as the 1970 white guests gazed in amazement.

John Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago Defender, a member of the 84-man centennial committee, sent a protest note to Brig. Gen. Thomas S. Hammond, banquet toastmaster, while Truman K. Gibson, also one of the 30 who walked out termed the affair a "tragic outrage."

The Chicago Tribune is accused of being biased against the colored race in John Gunther's new book, "Inside USA," but the newspaper, in its review of the book, termed the accusation "an absurdity."

Outstanding Men Involved

Others involved in the walkout in addition to Sengstacke and Gibson were:

Sat. 6-21-47  
Aldegran Archibald Carey, William E. King, Theodore Jones, Dr. Albert Townsend, Judge Wendell Green, Sidney Williams, Horace R. Cayton, Charles P. Browning, Euclid L. Taylor, Louis E. Martin, Alderman William Harvey, Walter W. Scott, Kenneth Blewett, Ashby M. Carter, James E. Stamps, Col. Richard L. Jones, Robert Ming, Dr. Troy Smith, Lucius Knight, O. O. Morris, Arthur B. Harper, Ralph Metcalfe, Henry McGhee, Benjamin M. Young and W. Ellis Stewart.

## BETWEEN THE LINES

By DEAN GORDON B. HANCOCK for ANP

### The Informer

The Negro race on the whole is committed to Negro leadership. Negro leadership must assume accordingly not only full credit for Negro advances but blame for racial retardation. The question is being vigorously pressed in some quarters as to whether Negro leadership is giving the race what it wants or what it needs.

### Houston, Texas

The difference is that which distinguishes the statesman from the politician. The statesman looks over the shoulders of his fellows and charts his course among the matters of tomorrow while the politician keeps his ears to the ground sitting the while astride the fence. When Negro leadership was in its infancy one could readily understand why attempts would be made to carry the crowd through a penchant for popularity; but in this late day when almost every Negro who wants to can get his name in the papers, Negro leaders ought more and more to become impervious to the entreaties of the popular appeals and seek more and more to help the Negro race.

Sat. 5-3-47

When Negro leaders give more heed to what the masses want than to what they need they become remiss in their solemn duty and become weights instead of wings to a struggling people.

Negroes do not care any more for their jobs than they cared 25 years ago. Job-slighting among Negroes is as flagrant as it ever

was. A head tellman tells me that an imperunious Negro comes with tears in his eyes asking to be "put on" the belman bench; that the first real good night he has he lays off until his earnings are spent and then he reappears only to repeat week after week and month after month.

The proverbial lay-off after pay day and the drunken spree are as much a part of the life of the Negro working man as ever. Where ever whites can replace Negroes with whites they are more and more doing so. Negroes turned off immediately begin to cry, "Color! Color!" The truth is Negroes just do not generally stick to the job. We all know this to be true but what is being done about it the more important question.

Nearly all of our fighting energies are going into fighting the white man and none going to orient the Negro in job holding and the importance thereof. The extent to which Negroes have not been educated to hold their jobs is the extent to which Negro leadership has fumbled one of its greatest opportunities.

The average Negro lacks public manners and behavior. Negroes are still too loud and boisterous in public. Of course we all know why but this does not correct the evil. Most of us in traveling around do not go very far before we are embarrassed by the public behavior of some of our group. But we are never embarrassed enough to

## HAS THE NEGRO LEADERSHIP FUMBLLED?

try to help them to better behavior. We only withdraw from such people and criticize them "among ourselves."

The only thing approaching a sustained effort to correct our public manners has been the continued attempts of The Union and the Pittsburgh Courier to call attention to this area of Negro life.

Is the Negro press in general and the leadership in general fumbling in this matter? This writer holds that if as much had been done in this field as has been done to make the Negro resent the racial peculiarities of the white man, the Negro would have as much appreciation of his public manners and job as he has resentment against the anti-Negro white man.

The Negro sections of our large urban centers are like unto a slaughter pen where Negroes viciously stab and kill one another with brutal abandon. Matters are not getting better but worse. Homicide among Negroes with 50,000 in college is worse than when we had only 10,000 in college. What is the educated Negro doing if he is not teaching lowly Negroes not to murder one another? What is Negro leadership in general doing if it is not teaching the Negro to value his job? Of what consequences is Negro leadership if it cannot improve the public manners of Negroes?

Sat. 5-3-47

No wonder Dr. Charles Houston urged in a recent address that 50 percent of the Negro's fight should be directed toward the end of getting Negroes to straighten up and fly right.

30 Chicago Civic Leaders Stage Banquet Walkout  
A Pro-American Sat. 6-21-47  
The leaders were among 2,000 outstanding citizens invited by the Chicago Civic Centennial Committee to celebrate the 100th birthday of the Chicago Tribune, published by the Stevens Hotel, last Monday Col. Robert R. McCormick, evening, in protest of jim crow seating arrangements. Sat. 6-21-47, three tables of 10 each, where

ing Negroes to straighten up and fly right. Negro leadership fumbles when it generates resentment towards the anti-Negro white man and overlooks the danger that lurks in the job-slighting, loud mouthed, fellow slaughtering Negro at our doors.



# THE POINT

— By —  
Gordon B. Hancock

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

## Colored Leaders Have Been Wise In Advising And Guiding Race On Radical Issues And Doctrines; Democracy Best System For Americans

Sat. 6-28-47

Norfolk, Va.

WHERE there is no vision the people perish." It is also true that where there is not sagacious leadership the people suffer. In spite of all the current upsurge here and there of an anti-Negro spirit, there are reasons to believe that Negroes are steadily advancing towards the goal of full-fledged citizenship in this country. Whatever advance the race is making is a tribute to the sagacious leadership of Negroes themselves.

The leadership of whites for farther. Socialism came to the Negroes has long since passed but during the depression and or is rapidly passing. Negroes "struck out" ingloriously. It had the highest hopes are held. The common sense position of the Negro leadership for guidance this country and it did not! If race on almost every current question is a tribute to Negro leadership that seldom falters.

in these critical times and this it could not take over in a depression, certainly it cannot take over with anything resembling able to lead and they are deep-ly conscientious in their leadership, and where one errs here and there it is only a matter of the head and not of the heart; for generally every Negro has every other Negro's welfare at heart, though at times this is but clumsily expressed.

The soundness of Negro leadership can best be seen in the attitude of the race towards the radical "isms" of today. Logically, oppressed groups should ally themselves with radical groups, so long as the dominant group stands for the status quo. Ruling groups have always opposed changes that implied their decline. Subjugated groups have generally profited by changes, the more radical the change the more surely the subjugated groups were liberated.

Sat. 6-28-47

Logically the Negroes should have strung along with socialism and later communism. But Negro leaders were quick to see that safety is more important than logic. For the Negro to sever his allegiance with democracy in the hope that socialism might prevail was a chance and gamble the Negro has always declined to take.

The foregoing has been inspired by the report that Norman Thomas will not again run for the presidency on the socialist platform. Five failures by this persistent socialist have convinced him that socialism is not the answer to the question the submerged masses are asking in the United States.

It is true, state socialism has made some inroads in this country and seems destined to make further progress, the fact remains that socialism in its fullest implications is a long way off and communism seems even

Socialism and communism are ideologies that flourish and prosper amid misery and squalor and wretchedness. Prosperity is too general in this country for communism and socialism to make great headway. It is true there are many dissatisfied and discontented groups in this country, but there are many more who are willing to take their chances with improving democracy rather than throwing it overboard for communism and socialism.

When Norman Thomas admits that his candidacy has become merely "a gesture," we have food for thought. That Negro leadership saw this afar off is a compliment to its sagacity. Had the Negro gone all-out for communism or socialism as he logically might have done, he would have been lost today. Those who must win must not gamble and the Negro must win!

Negro leadership on the whole enjoys too much to be willing to break with democracy for communism and socialism. This writer even deprecates that Negro leadership too invariably sees eye to eye with the ruling classes; but this has proven to be the wiser and safer course.

If the Negro could live bourgeois and think proletariat our battle would be more nearly won. But instead we are more inclined to live proletariat and think bourgeois. While this may not be logical, it certainly means that Negroes in this country are not going communist in the predictable future. Negro leadership has been quick to see that however brutally the race's rights may be at times

be abridged, it is within the framework of democracy that the highest hopes are held. The common sense position of the race on almost every current question is a tribute to Negro leadership that seldom falters.

## Un-American Committee

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

## Condemnations Deplored

Sun. 6-29-47

BY ALICE DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON—(A N P)—"This is a free country, ain't it?" is a trite phrase so commonly used in this country that every little school is familiar with it. It is so loosely thrown around on street corners, in trolleys and other public places that it has become America's number one slang expression.

Yet, when one stops to analyze the real meaning of such an expression, he can't help but wonder at the validity of it, especially when a certain committee sits in the congressional halls of the United States and tends to intimidate free speech, a free press, or free participation in organizations which this committee has listed in its little "Red" book.

Like and eagle of prey, this committee on un-American activities might swoop down without a minute's warning and attack an individual, regardless of race or national prominence, and accuse him as being connected in some way with communistic activities.

Such was the case recently when the committee published a list of America's leading citizens which it said had at some time made statements either defending the Communist party, or supporting or defending an individual Communist. Or these individuals had participated in organizations either defending Communists, Soviet foreign policy, or supported pro-Soviet relief or propaganda.

### 60 PERSONS LISTED

Among the 60 odd names listed were such prominent persons as Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, the founder-president of the National Council of Negro Women, and founder-president of Bethune Cook-

man College; Charlotte Hawkins Brown, founder-president of Palmer Memorial Institute; Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University; John P. Davis, editor of Our World Magazine; Roscoe Dunjee, editor of the Black Dispatch of Oklahoma City; E. Franklin Frazier, sociologist at Howard University; Lester Granger, executive secretary of National Urban League; William H. Hastie, governor of the Virgin Islands; Charles H. Houston, attorney for NAACP and former member of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee; Rev. W. H. Jernagin, director of the Washington Bureau of the National Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America; Canada Lee, actor of stage and screen; Ira DeA. Reid, head of the sociology department of Atlanta University and a members of the faculty of New York University and Haverford College; Paul Robeson, concert artist, stage and screen star; the Rev. Stephen G. Spottswood, president of the Washington Branch of the NAACP and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, member of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

It is a well known fact that each of these people has given the greater portion of his life in an attempt to promote American ideals in this country and every one of them is still fighting to further the cause of democracy in America. For their names to be published and distributed by the committee on un-American activities as having communistic connections, without giving them a chance to defend themselves through open hearings, make American citizens wonder what the word "democracy" really means.

Sun. 6-29-47



# BETWEEN THE LINES

*The Black Dispatch*  
*Oklahoma City, Okla.*  
*Sat. 8-9-47*  
By Dean Gordon B. Hancock  
(for ANP)

## Southerners Who Struck By Guns Cast Their Buckets Down Where They Were

For many months I have wanted to pass along this word of commendation but either the time or words have failed me. As a native South Carolinian I have taken pride in the leadership that John H. McCray is giving the Negroes of a state noted for notable Negroes. Being familiar with affairs in South Carolina for half a century, I can say that South Carolina Negroes were never more ably led than today by a great Negro triumvirate of McCray, McKaine and Hinton.

It is as an editor of great vision and ability that I wish to extol John M. McCray. I know nothing of his family antecedents nor of his scholastic achievements and care less. I know not when he came to South Carolina nor how. But this I do know, when John McCray arrived on the scene a young Negro of unusual abilities had appeared. *Sat. 8-9-47*

South Carolina has long been noted for some of the finest whites and Negroes to be found in America. The Ben Tillmans and Cole Bleases cannot erase the fact that some of the noblest characters to be found in this country both whites and Negroes are to be found in South Carolina. There has never been a period of reaction and political degeneracy in South Carolina that did not bring forth moral stalwarts and champions of a better day.

There lies within the shadow of its capitol one NG Gonzales who was shot down on the streets of Columbia because he dared to tell the Tillmans to their face that they were disgraces to their country. The Columbia State was the first southern newspaper to lift its voice against the lynch evil. It is to be regretted that the Columbia State of today does not stand for the same things and in the same way as the Columbia State whose editor was slain in the streets of Columbia at the turn of the century.

But back to John McCray. This political maneuver. Long live young Negro has taken the Light-JOHN H. McCRAY! Meet him an house and Informer and wroughtintrepid and fearless leader, a wonders. There is not today uponbringer of things to pass, a young the American scene a more in-journalistic titan, a William Lloyd trepid fighter. He did not takeGarrison in South Carolina.

his manhood to Harlef where the atmosphere is supposed to be "free" and where the race champions are perfectly safe. No, John McCray set up business in Columbia, S. C., in one of the most reactionary periods of its history and proceeded to fight the good fight. While I have admiration for the Negro who can fight from the north, I have reverence and veneration for the Negro who is not afraid to fight in the south.

The Negro who can do what John McCray has done deserves the highest honors the race can bestow and certainly he has put the Negro race in particular and the cause of human advancement in general under great obligations of gratitude that will be difficult to discharge. Here is an opportunity for some of our Negro colleges and one which they will continue to ignore.

Why some of our colleges do not give such men degrees, is just too much for me. Instead of honoring some chair-backer with a "pull," why not confer a degree upon a Negro who stays in there and slugs it out with the toughest the reactionary south can produce? McCray not only has ability and a vision but he has the courage and manhood to beard the lion in his den. Here is a young Negro who does not need degrees that the Negro colleges can bestow. If manhood is the thing that we want to feature in the matter of degrees, we are offering here and now John H. McCray, the intrepid and fearless editor of The Lighthouse and Informer of South Carolina. *Sat. 8-9-47*

It is true we are hearing much today about the famous decision recently rendered by fearless Judge Waring, himself a native of South Carolina; but is just as well for the nation to know that the stage was set by John McCray and his fighting Progressive Democrats. One of the finest strokes of Negro statesmanship was made when South Carolina Negroes made overtures to disband the Progressive Democrats once the Judge Waring decision was rendered.

The kind of leadership that is lifting South Carolina was never more deftly displayed than in this

## General

By Rankin Committee

# Prominent Leaders Linked With 'Reds'

WASHINGTON—The House Un-American Activities Committee has released a long list of prominent Negro leaders, whom it says are "Communists" or "Communist sympathizers" as sponsors of the Civil Rights Congress, now under fire from the committee. The list includes Congressman Adam C. Powell Jr., Bishop R. R. Wright Jr., Dr. Mary M. Bethune, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays and many others.

Among those listed in the report released by the Committee, which is headed by Reps. J. Parnell Thomas of New Jersey and John E. Rankin of Mississippi, leader of the "white trash bloc" in Congress, are:

*Sat. 8-13-47*  
President W. A. Bell of Miles Memorial College, Dr. David D. Jones, president of Bennett College; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University; Drs. Luther P. Jackson and Harry W. Robert of Virginia State College, and Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown of Palmer Institute; Judge Jane M. Bolln and Assemblyman Hulan F. Jack, both of New York; Dr. D. V. Jemison, president of the National Baptist Convention, Inc.; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois of the NAACP; artists Canada Lee, Paul Robeson, Hazel Scott-Powell and Katherine Dunham; the Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop of New York City; Frank Marshall Davis, executive editor of The Associated Negro Press; Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City editor; Attorneys Hope R. Stevens, New York; Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago, and Raymond Pace Alexander, Philadelphia.

NAACP HIT HARD  
The NAACP comes in for a heavy share of the names. In addition to Dr. DuBois, are listed:

The Rev. Kenneth de F. Hughes, Boston branch president; the Rev. Charles A. Hill, Detroit branch president; James Egert Allen, New York State president; James M. Hinton, South Carolina State president, and Lulu B. White, secretary of the Houston, Texas, branch. *Sat. 8-13-47*

Others listed include: Langston Hughes, Doxey Wilkerson, former IV editor; Max Yergan, National Negro Congress head; Charles Collins, New York labor official; Ferdinand M. Smith, secretary, National

Maritime Union; Dr. Charles A. Pettoni; Theodore Jackson, head of Local 370; Dining Car Employees, New York; Miss Thelma Dale, National Negro Congress; Councilman Benjamin J. Davis Jr. of New York City; Miss Rose Catchings, president, Southern Negro Youth Council, and Mrs. Ada D. Jackson of Brooklyn, N. Y. *Pittsburgh Courier*

SEVERAL GOT MONEY  
The report also lists several persons who received monies from the CRC. They included: Percy Greene, Jackson, Miss., editor, \$135 for travel and telephone expense; Clifford C. Davis, New York, \$1,680.40 for miscellaneous fares and expenses; Lawrence Brown, New York pianist, \$50, and the Rev. Ben Richardson, New York, \$25 for a lecture.

Describing the Civil Rights Congress as the successor to the International Labor Defense as the legal arm of the Communist party, the report says it was founded in Detroit in April, 1946, through a merger of the ILD and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberty. It said that the latter body had been so badly discredited by Russian exposure as to injure its usefulness.

It further alleges that the ILD "was the American section of the International Red aid formed by the Communist Internationale in 1822. It was part of an international network of organizations for the defense of Communist lawbreakers." The document also points out that while many of those listed are Communists or Communist sympathizers, others are just well-meaning "innocents" who do not know the score. *Pittsburgh Courier*

does not have the time to participate in movements for the benefit of the people and, therefore, was not giving them and the people outside the church the kind of leadership they needed so much. I had the man repeat his bill of particulars for the second time, for I realized he spoke better than he knew. I told him I had no idea that people on his level were thinking in that way and that I felt that for the most part they were so bogged down in superstition, materialism and emotionalism that they were incapable of hungering for consecrated, devout and genuine love-for-humanity leadership.

I asked what they were trying to do about the situation. I was told that they had been trying for quite some time to call a meeting to declare the pulpit vacant, but that, although the church is supposed

By -  
Robt. Durr

# DEEP SOUTH SPEAKS

Masses Dissatisfied With Inept And Inactive Leaders Who Fail To  
Serve Interests Of People; Need For Constructive Leadership Cited

ON MY way to the bank a few days ago, I discovered that I would arrive fifteen minutes ahead of the man whom I was to meet in the lobby. As this dawned upon me, I slowed down and engaged in a conversation with a distinguished looking colored man who stood outside an oculist's store front.

"Hello there," I began. "You around the oculist's shop just to keep busy. After I had inquired as to the satisfaction with their pastor's past-church to which he belonged, toring because of the very things he named one of the biggest I had pointed out. He asked churches in the city. I told him me if I had noticed that their that I knew of his pastor—a man pastor's name was never seen with many college degrees, head in the papers as once connecting a great association and a ed with movements for the beauty of Jesus in a Christi college as well, and a member fit of the people of the city as an's face." He went on to say of many important boards, and a whole. He went on to point out he had been an officer in a church for thirty years and used that his pastor is so spread out over so many things that he to work in a steel mill, but had



to be autonomous, they could not call such a meeting without the consent of the pastor in the question, and that he would not approve the call for the pur- pose of ousting him by declar- ing the pulpit vacant.

*Defending Chicago*

This man is typical of many who must have and want and call for down-to-earth good leadership, also of the many without capable, adaptable and consecrated leadership in the elementary and fundamental avenues of life. This ought to claim the attention of those in position to supply constructive and progressive leadership. It may prove the difference be- tween the preservation of our way of life and that of facili- tating the spread of communism which, according to many, is sweeping down the corridors of our time.

I heard a great student of yesterday and today, who, day- by-day, increasing in stature as a philosophical realistic idealist, say recently he was told that at one time during the heights of the depression which followed World War I there were 500,000 men in Chicago ready to march through the streets of that great metropolis, break windows, smash doors and take food, clothing and what have you, for their hungry wives and chil- dren, and that the only reason they did not do this was that no leader arose, as did Hitler in Germany, and said follow me.

He pointed out that, as one ponders this, it can be seen why men like Huey P. Long, Theodore Bilbo and Gene Tal- madge were so potentially dangerous—that if such men parading under feathers of an- other color in another section of the country or the world for that matter, could have fur- nished the leadership, the 500- 000 men in Chicago would have followed, gathered momentum and an increasing host of un- thinking followers which could have plunged the United States into a socialist, communist or fascist state, and thus sounded the death knell to free enter- prise and our democratic insti- tutions.

*Journal of Guide*  
The call for good leadership, if unanswered, provides an opening for the advent of cor- rupt and destructive leadership. We can not, therefore, under- estimate the all-importance of answering it and providing such leadership, even at a sacrifice.

It is my feeling that one can not really win a fight—that in trying to build by fighting one may win battles but no vic- tories. Of course, in the wake of battle, good leaders may build temples of victory. As we march as to war, therefore it would be well to keep in mind that old stubborn mule who will not move no matter how much you beat him, but who can be led over the Alps with a little sugar or a few carrots. In all the revolutions we have had, I feel safe in saying that they were result of the masses being led by someone who came forward and bade them follow to a promised paradise which may have been mythical or real. Men are still willing to follow those adept in the art of leadership.

To keep what we have gain- ed, we must not relax or neglect the development, maintenance and support of good leadership on all levels, especially as it ap- plies to those who are not equipped to force and give un- lightened selfishness, if not altruism, demands this as the price of a good life tomorrow.

## Face to Face

### Interests of Negro People Not Served By Those Who Echo Aims of Wall Street

By Benjamin J. Davis

(Communist Councilman for Manhattan)

THE LIMITED GAINS made by the Negro people dur- ing the Roosevelt era were the result basically of the collaboration of the Negro people with organized labor and white progressives.

The pro-fascist monopolies which were kept in check to some extent by the Negro-labor-progressive coalition during the Roosevelt period, now rule the roost. The White House, in part their nemesis when FDR occupied it, has now become the obedient tool of these monopolies. Truman has completely dis- carded the Rooseveltian traditions. He has substi- tuted in their place the pompous, if senile, advice of the arch-reactionary Herbert Hoover, GOP patron saint, whom the American people have repu- diated so many times it isn't even funny.

When FDR was in the White House, Hoover couldn't get in even through the back door. When Truman first took the oath of office, he prayed to God for help. It seems that God sent Herbert Hoover.

*New York, N.Y.*

THE MARSHALL PLAN is just what Doctor Hoover ordered, for at its core is the rebuilding of Germany's war potential for one more try at the destruction of the Soviet Union, the wiping out of the Eastern and Central European democracies, the obliteration of the independence movements in the colonies—and the



fascist suppression of all opposition to war and reaction in America.

Hoover and his Wall Street friends have been able to gauge the great significance of the alliance of the Negro people with labor and white progressives. They know that the continuation of this alliance represents a direct threat to the plans of big business to install fascism at home and to throw the world into global war III.

Moreover, they know that the building of this alliance is sure to accomplish gains for the Negro people, for labor and for American democracy. So they have set out to break it. Using the notorious principle (which they slanderously ascribe to the Communists) that the end justifies the means, Wall Street is employing violence, on the one hand, and on the other, demagoguery, cajolery and even bribery.

*Jan. 12-7-47*

AMONG THE SIGNERS of the recent Stimson Committee petition hailing Wall Street's Marshall Plan "to save the world from Commu- nism" under the guise of aid to Europe, are to be found the names of Dr. Charles S. Johnson, first Negro president of Fisk University; Judge Francis E. Rivers, behind-the-scenes GOP strategist; Truman K. Gib- son, Jr., and others.

What these prominent Negroes have in common with the Jimcrow kings of finance, it is hard to see. It is their legal right if they see fit to sign the Marshall or any other plan. Having done it, however, they must take full responsibility for it. It is not the Communists who Jim- crow and lynch Negroes—it is the red-baiting fascists backed by the big money bags. What have Negroes to gain from hitching their fate to another Hitler war-whoop "to save the world from Communism?"

*Jan. 12-7-47*

EVEN MORE RAW, however, is the way Henry Luce, the American century imperialist has insinuated himself upon the National Urban League as chief of its fund-raising campaign. Lester Granger, national secretary of this organization, and who was once a New Dealer, has begun to talk like Henry Luce, and in recent times has become a most virulent opponent of Henry Wallace, the one leader whom Negroes and the white democratic masses would like to have in the White House.

Granger was also on the President's so-called food control com- mittee. If he said anything about the starvation of the Negroes and poor whites in the South, or about the needs of the democracies of Europe, or the people of the colonies, no one knows about it. It is also well-known that Granger has become the special protegee of Secretary James Forrestal, the Wall Street investment banker. Others besides Granger are being groomed at the voice of Wall Street among the Negro people. Many are young in skill and are still in the in- cubator stage.

"Don't listen to the one who is talking, but to the one who is prompting him," is an old Eastern proverb. The Negro people will be able to detect the extent to which these gentlemen speak for them, and to what extent they become troubadours of the Wall Street billionaires, common enemy of both the Negro and labor.

### UNCLE TOM STILL LIVES:

**Tenn. 'Leader' Says**  
*Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.*  
**He Likes Segregation**  
*Oct 11-15-47*

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. — A 20th Century counterpart of Uncle Tom loomed here in the person of H. W. Newell, who, commenting on the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, said on Oct. 31 that intelligent colored South- erners don't want to get rid of segregation at this time.

Following closely the Southern pattern of thinking, he said that "this is one of those things that can't be rushed," and insisted that education could best solve the problem, although authorities have stated the contrary.

Professing to be speaking for a large mass of people, he said, "All they want is to be left alone." At the same time, he expressed belief that "some of the commit- tee's recommendations would be very good for my people in the future," but added that he felt that the President was gunning for votes. *Oct. 11-15-47*  
Says South is Better  
Totally ignoring statistics, New- ell said further, "I believe that the colored man is treated better in the South than in the North. Equality up there is a lot of hoo-



# "Look" Applauds Lester Granger

Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 12-20-47.

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Lester E. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban league, was selected by the picture-news magazine, Look, for his work in raising employment opportunities among Negroes.

The citation appeared in the current issue of the magazine, under a regular entitled "Look Applauds These People Who Are Making Good News."

Speaking of Mr. Granger's work, "Look Applauds," said, "He helped 1,500,000 Negroes make good in industry during the war. Today, thanks in great part to Mr. Granger, most of them are still at work."

"He gets his results by personal contacts with key people in leading cities. He also works among Negroes themselves. He urges them to earn their place in industry by training for jobs and doing their own part to promote fair employment practices."

Quoting a statement once made by Mr. Granger that "what's needed above everything is a driving will to put over ideas," the feature declared, "Mr. Granger has that will."



28 1947

James A. (Billboard) Jackson

*Pittsburgh Courier*  
**J. A. Jackson**  
*Sat. 8-2-47*  
**'On the Go'**

NEW YORK — James A. (Billboard) Jackson, special representative of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, enters forty years of touring and covering conventions this summer. At present he is in Tampa, Fla., where he is scheduled to speak at the National Negro Business League meeting.

Early this month he will meet with the National Undertakers Association; from there he will join the Elk's convention in Atlantic City. Then he will journey to Washington, D. C., for the National Technicians conference; thence to Springfield, Mass., to be among Urban League delegates. Meetings and conferences he has already attended this summer include the Southern Beauty Congress, Birmingham; the International Grandmasters Conference of Prince Hall Masonry, Tulsa, Okla.; the Phi Beta Sigma regional in Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Buffalo Negro Trade meet and the National Insurance Association convention.



# RECOLLECTIONS

*The Pittsburgh Courier*  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

Sat-7-12-47

Benjamin E. Mays

At Bates College He  
Learned His Color Did Not  
Make Him an Inferior

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

I CAN hardly believe my mathematics. I was on fire to attend any good New England School. I wanted to go North to college because all of my life I had resented the idea that the Negro race was inferior. I did not see how a just God could make one race inferior to another.

Twenty-seven years ago this month I received an A. B. degree from Bates in Lewiston, Me. I have just returned from the college, where the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon me on June 15. There is both sadness and joy in returning to a college after twenty-seven years.

There is joy in reliving earlier experiences, greeting old friends, talking with one's professors, and meeting new people. But along with that joy goes considerable sadness. One regrets to see his favorite professors being retired, dead, sick, or definitely growing weaker with age. Each time I return I find that someone I loved dearly has passed on. This side of it is not so pleasant, because students eventually learn that their best friends are their teachers.



Mr. Mays

One regrets to see his favorite professors being retired, dead, sick, or definitely growing weaker with age. Each time I return I find that someone I loved dearly has passed on. This side of it is not so pleasant, because students eventually learn that their best friends are their teachers.

I WISH some one of my classmates had been honored along with me. Yet it was a grand group of men and women with whom to be graduated. There were W. T. Grant, founder and genius of the W. T. Grant chain stores, who received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws; Warren Austin, former Senator from Vermont and Special United States Ambassador to the United Nations Assembly, upon whom was conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws; Clifton Daggett Gray, president-emeritus of Bates College, who received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity; Mrs. Helen Hall Kellogg, successor to Lillian Wald of the Henry Street Settlement of New York, who also received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and Mrs. Dorothy Clark Wilson of Portland, Me., novelist and author of religious plays.

It was a beautiful commencement, and democracy was functioning in full force. The new president and his wife are delightful people and Bates will go forward rapidly under President Phillips' administration.

MUCH OF LIFE seems to be an accident. By going to Bates College was not a deliberate plan of mine. There were no Class Negro colleges when I went

So I wanted to test it out by attending a white college. This could not be done in the South, so I began to cast about for a New England college. I felt that if I could compete in New England, I could compete any place in America. I did not know where to turn.

I examined catalogue after catalogue, but either the price or the curriculum or both frightened me. After completing high school at the South Carolina State College, a professor there advised me to go to Virginia Union, where I spent my freshman year.

AT VIRGINIA UNION there were two professors from Bates. They encouraged me to go there. One wrote, in my behalf, to President Chas. I went to Bates as a sophomore in the fall of 1917, arriving with \$90—about \$300 less than I needed to make it through the year.

I was greeted by warm-hearted professors and students and plenty of cold weather. It was my first winter in the North and the cold dropped once that year to 44 degrees below zero. My feet have been cold ever since.

My early convictions were definitely confirmed at Bates—color has nothing to do with character and ability. I was excelled by a few in my class, but I surpassed others. There were four people in my class to whom I have always conceded the fact that they had much better minds than my own. Beyond that number the question would be debatable.

BATES WAS KIND to me—I participated in intercollegiate debates and oratorical contests. I won decisions in debate and a prize in oratory. I was class day orator and an honor student. I held several offices in student organizations. I made warm friends that have lasted through the years.

I owe the college a great deal. The college has elected me to membership in Phi Beta Kappa, Delta Sigma Rho, and it has conferred upon me the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. It has given me invaluable friends. Whether by accident or design, I am glad I went to Bates.



# THE HORIZON

*The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.*  
By P. L. PRATTIS

America Must Learn How to  
Use Talent of Its Finley  
Wilsons as Well as LaGuardias

JUST as cancer took away our enemy, Theodore G. Bilbo, it laid low our friend, Fiorello H. LaGuardia. Regardless of the sophisms that may issue from the typewriter of Pegler and his ilk, "The Little Flower" devoted his extraordinary abilities and vast energy to the common good. Among those given a greater sense of belonging because of the recognition given them and the friendship accorded them by LaGuardia were the Negroes of New York City.



Mr. Prattis

But is not the writer's purpose at this time to compose a eulogy to LaGuardia. Rather, it is the aim to use LaGuardia as an example of the opportunities open to the white man in the United States and denied to the black.

*The Courier*  
MR. LaGUARDIA was the son of an Italian immigrant. His father led an Army band. LaGuardia's adolescent years were spent in military surroundings. But beginning around the turn of the century, he gave almost fifty years to public service.

He served long and usefully in the United States Congress. He was Mayor of the City of New York for twelve years and was known as the best Mayor New York ever had. As director of Civilian Defense, his abilities were called into the national service and as head of UNRRA, he played an international role. He was a great citizen.

HOWEVER, this country would be liable to reject and spurn the contribution of as great talents and energy as that possessed by Mr. LaGuardia if they were discovered in a black or brown skin. At the present time there comes to mind the name of a Negro remarkably similar to LaGuardia in talents, energy, the sense of the dramatic and feeling of the common man—J. Finley Wilson.

This writer can think of nothing LaGuardia ever did in the

whole range of his versatility that J. Finley Wilson, the perennial ruler of the Elks, could not have done as well or better if he had had the advantage of the same environment and same opportunities as LaGuardia.

*Pittsburgh, Pa.*  
THE TWO MEN are so much alike, except for color, that comparisons almost frighten one. They were born about the same time. They grew to be of the same stature, about five feet two, although Wilson lacks LaGuardia's rotundity. LaGuardia had the ability to lead men, to dominate situations. So has Wilson. LaGuardia had an amazing memory for detail. So has Wilson. LaGuardia was a fervent, resourceful orator. So is Wilson. LaGuardia ruled New York longer than anybody else. Wilson has ruled the Elks longer than anybody else.

*Sat. Mar 8-47*  
BUT HOW WOULD the United States have treated the brown-skinned LaGuardia? Would this country, even New York, have accepted the contribution he was prepared to make? He would have been denied a chance in the consular service where LaGuardia served because of his color.

As a lawyer, like LaGuardia, he would have been denied the chance to make the contacts that promote growth. He would have had to wait until Harlem Negroes had the vote and the political consciousness to send him to Congress. Even then, his chances for service may have been restricted by the demands of race.

*The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.*  
SUPPOSE WILSON had served in Congress as LaGuardia did. How ludicrous it would have seemed for him to aspire to be Mayor of the city. How wryly New Yorkers would have snickered at this Negro who, obviously, failed to realize that New York is a white city or a city to be run by white folk.

The ability under his skin, the energy in his blood, would have been completely ignored. It would not have mattered that LaGuardia was a first generation American and Wilson a seventh, eighth, ninth or tenth. The deciding factor would have been Wilson's color. That would have been the factor, too, in appointments as director of Civilian Defense and of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

THE SIGNIFICANCE of this account and comparison is that the United States as a whole loses what Negroes have to give. There are countless Wilsons. Most of the time we moan about the frustration of Negroes. This frustration not only keeps them a depressed group. It also robs America of the latent talents of thousands of Negro men and women.

*Sat.*  
One of the problems of America for the future is to learn how to use the abilities of its Finley Wilsons as well as its Fiorello LaGuardias.



# Alabama State Federation Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Plans Session at Tuskegee

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The annual meeting of the Alabama State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs convenes with the Tuskegee Institute clubs as hosts on the campus of that historic institution on June 11-13, according to announcements from Mrs. M. B. Gaillard of Birmingham, State president. **Sat. 5-31-47**

The theme for the meeting for this year as announced by Mrs. Mable Neeley, of Birmingham, chairman of the program committee, is "Forward Together for a Better World."

Ruth Whitehead Whaley, attorney, active in the New York County Democratic Speakers Bureau since 1924 and the first colored woman admitted to the North Carolina bar, will be the featured speaker on the opening program scheduled for the Institute Chapel on Wednesday night.

Dr. H. M. Gibbs, of Montgomery, chairman of the executive committee and honorary president, will preside over the meeting of her committee scheduled for Wednesday morning.

Other officers of the Federation include:

Mrs. I. K. Campfield, vice president-at-large, Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Sadie Wright Tuscaloosa; Mrs. M. L. Carroll, Selma; Mrs. J. K. Robertson, Ensley; Miss Lelia Butler, Birmingham, all vice presidents;

Mrs. Willie J. Carlton, Ensley; Miss Tessie Oliver, Montgomery; Mrs. E. A. Trammell, Anniston; and Mrs. M. I. Savage, Talladega, secretaries;

Mrs. Hula Wingfield, Montgomery, chaplain; Mrs. Leola H. Whitted, Montgomery, parliamentarian; Mrs. M. Nellie Brown, Birmingham, historian; Mrs. Bertha McClain, Montgomery, state organizer;

Mrs. Kate M. Mack, Tuskegee Institute, junior supervisor; Mrs. Sadie Brooks, Montgomery, chairman publicity; and Mrs. Janie Lowe Clayton, Montgomery, statistician.

## League Elects Afro-American Mrs. Campbell

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Mrs. I. K. Campfield, of this city, was elected president at the 49th annual meeting of the Alabama State Federation of Women's Clubs, here, last week.

### Women's Role Studied

The theme of the meet, "Forward Together for a Better World," was emphasized throughout the three-day session. Discussions on the subject, "Woman's

Role in Making a Better World," were led by Mrs. Bessie Walker, of Birmingham; Mrs. Pauline Montgomery, of Birmingham, and Mrs. B. B. Walcott, of Tuskegee Institute. The annual message of the president of the junior organization, Miss Edwyna Trenholm, sophomore honor student at the Alabama State Teachers' College, gave sound advice on the outlook of the young women on today's problems. A special feature of the program was an address by Mrs. Ruth Whaley, attorney, of New York City. **Sat. 6-21-47**

### Lists Accomplishments

The annual address of the president, Mrs. M. B. Gaillard, of Birmingham, revealed that the work of the organization has been most effective during her administration. She listed the new equipment which has been provided for the Portlow School for Mentally Deficient Youth, the increase of the scholarship fund which has made it possible for Miss Juanita Gaither at the State A. and M. Institute and Miss Bertha M. Echols at Miles College to receive bachelor's degrees; and the presentation of a bronze plaque to Tuskegee Institute honoring the late Mrs. Jennie Booth Moton, a former president of the organization.

### Asked Anti-Lynch Law

The body took action on the matter of equal educational opportunities for all American citizens, and wrote President Truman urging immediate passage of legislation designed to prevent lynching. A letter was also sent to the superintendent of the Jefferson County (Birmingham) schools requesting the re-instatement of Mrs. Ruby Jackson Gainer who has been ousted as a result of her activities in connection with the labor organizations in her community and because of her activity in the fight for equal educational opportunities in her county. **Sat. 6-21-47**

### Tokens to Officers

Tokens of appreciation were presented to Mrs. Irene M. Hudson, honorary secretary, who was present from her Cleveland, Ohio, home at this meeting; to Mrs. Hargerey Brawley Gaillard, of Birmingham, retiring president; and to Dr. H. Gibbs, of Montgomery, retiring chairman of the executive committee. Present also was Dr. B. T. Belsaw, of Mobile, chairman of the advisory board.

Mrs. Hattie West is president of the Tuskegee chapter which was host to the convention.

The session in 1948 will be held

## Women (Alabama State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs)

in Ensley City, Ala.

In addition to Mrs. Campfield, officers elected were:

Vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Sadie Wright, of Tuscaloosa; first vice-president, Mrs. M. L. Carroll, of Selma; second vice-president, Mrs. A. B. Dinkins, of Selma; third vice-president, Mrs. M. R. Trammell, of Anniston;

Fourth vice-president, Mrs. Mabel Neeley, of Birmingham; recording secretary, Mrs. Willie J. Carlton, of Ensley; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. C. H. Evans, of Gadsden; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Pauline Montgomery, of Birmingham; assistant corresponding secretary, Mrs. Zenobia M. Johnson, of Montgomery; treasurer, Mrs. Matie M. Mack, of Tuskegee; State organizer, Mrs. Lillie Pearson, of Ensley; junior supervisor, Mrs. Irene M. Hill, of Montgomery; **Sat. 6-21-47**

Chairman program, Mrs. Selma Richardson, Tuskegee; publicity, Mrs. Sadie Brooks, of Montgomery; assistant publicity, Mrs. Ada B. McLinn, Athens; statistician, Mrs. A. B. Simpson, of Ensley.

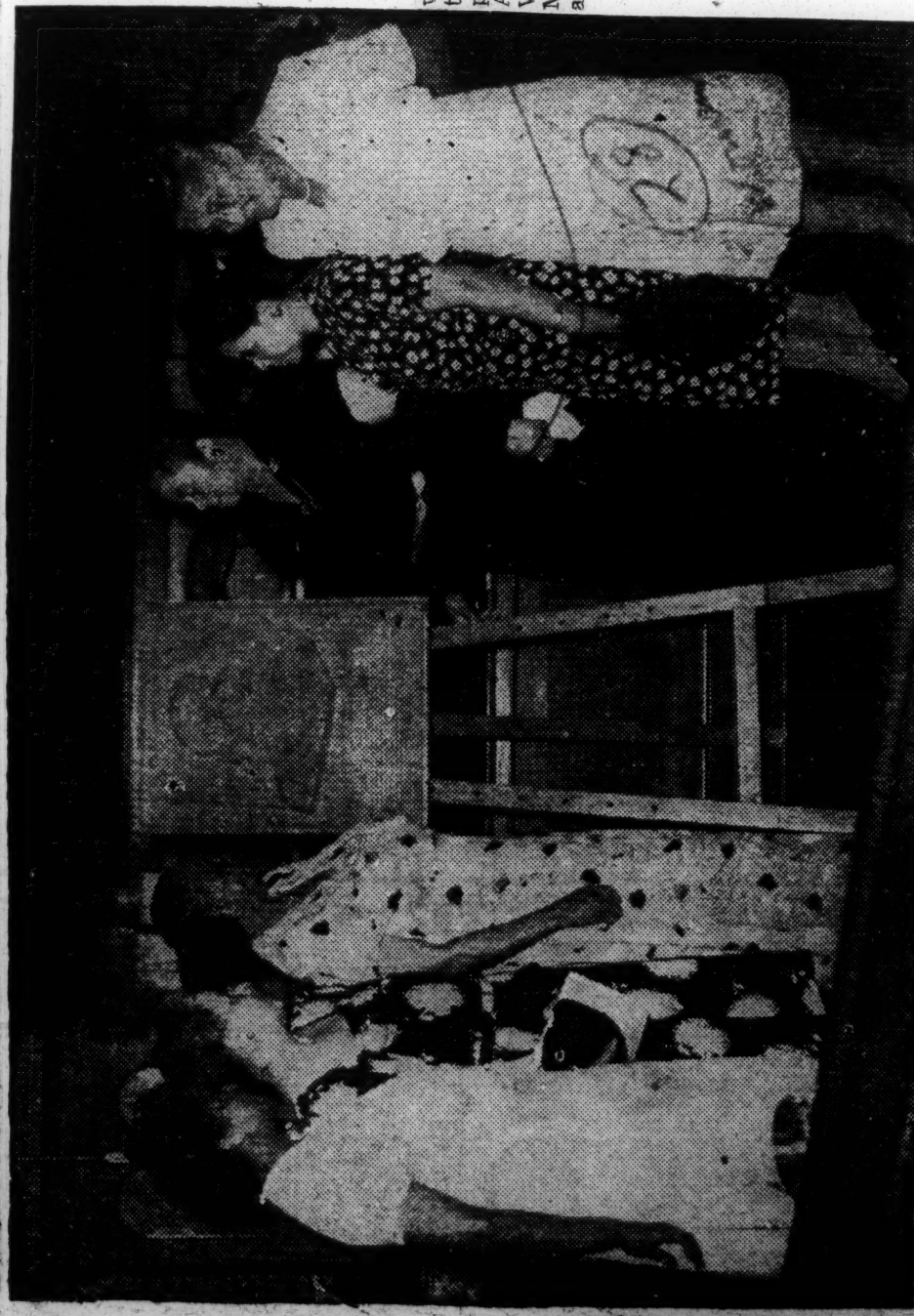
## ALABAMA WOMEN HOLD 49TH ANNUAL STATE CONVENTION

The Alabama State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs closed its forty-ninth annual meeting at Tuskegee Institute with Mrs. Hattie West, president, as hosts for what proved to be one of the most successful and inspiring in the long history of the organization. A special feature of the program was the contribution of Atty. Ruth Whaley, of New York City, whose message was one of inspiration to the hundreds of women delegates and to the visitors that were present to hear her in the Institute Chapel. **Sat. 6-21-47**

The annual address of the president, Mrs. M. B. Gaillard, of Birmingham, revealed that the work of the organization has been most effective during her administration. She listed the new equipment which has been provided for the Portlow School for Mentally Deficient Youth, the increase of the scholarship fund which has made it possible for two worthy young women to receive this year their Bachelor's Degrees, Miss Juanita Gaither at the State A and M Institute and Miss Bertha M. Echols at Miles College; the presentation of a bronze plaque to Tuskegee Institute honoring the late Mrs. Jennie Booth Moton, a former president of the organization. The body took action on the matter of equal educational opportunities for all American citizens and wrote President Truman urging immediate passage of legislation designed to prevent lynching. A strong letter was also sent to the Superintendent

of Jefferson County (Birmingham) Schools requesting the reinstatement of Mrs. Ruby Jackson Gainer who has been ousted as a result of her activities in connection with the labor organizations in her community and because of her activity in the fight for equal educational opportunities in her county.

who worked with the state federation officials in arranging for the presentation are (left to right) Mrs. Alberta Simms, Mrs. E. Davidson Washington, Mrs. Arthur P. Mask, Mrs. Gaillard, Mrs. Harry V. Richardson and Mrs. Mayme R. Welch.



Atlanta, Ga. Daily World  
ALABAMA FEDERATION PRE of Mrs. Jennie B. Moton which will dent of the Alabama Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. **Tues. 7-1-47**  
SENTATION— Public-spirited fea- be placed in Dorothy Hall, Tuskegee and also president of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs. **Tues. 7-1-47**  
tures of the closing of the adminis-  
tration of Mrs. Marjorie B. Gail- Presentation was made in the In- Clubs. **Tues. 7-1-47**  
lard, president of the Alabama Fed- stitute chapel during the Federa- The plaque is the work of Isaac  
ration of Colored Women's Clubs in tion's 49th Annual Session. Hathaway, Tuskegee Institute sculp-  
cluded the presentation of a plaque Mrs. Moton, wife of Tuskegee's tor. **Tues. 7-1-47**  
second president, served as presi- Members of the local committee



# Montgomery, Ala. Club Women

## Purchase \$10,000 Headquarters

*Defender*  
MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Dreams for children of working mothers, of owning a clubhouse all their a full-time paid social worker, own have come true for 350 mem- playground equipment and a wad- bers of the local Federation of Colored Women's Clubs under the leadership of energetic Mrs. Ze- nobia Johnson, president, who an- of the playground equipment. A nounces that the 20-room, two story library consisting of the extensive frame building purchased by these stock of the now defunct USO and women has been completely paid augmented by a gift of \$600 by a for and is already partially in use. local Jewish women's organization The project represents an invest- is also assured. 9-27-47 ment of over \$10,000 and was paid The project was financed through after only two years instead of the contributions and money-raising planned for six years. *Chicago* programs promoted by member

The building was originally a club. Local whites responded lib- club home for whites and *Chicago* situate- rally when approached for dona- ated on a 1 1/4-acre plot less than tions by various members of the three blocks from the state capitol. Federation. *Chicago, Ill.* Its 20 rooms include two spacious halls, a library room, two lobbies, five upstairs and five downstairs rooms. There are two other houses on the lot, spacious walks, and magnolia, fruit, and fir trees.

Complete renovation and paint- ing of the property will be carried out this month, and full occupancy is scheduled for October. At pres- ent the Montgomery Girl Scouts under the direction of a full-time city-paid worker, Miss Eunice Simpson, are using several rooms of the building. *Chicago Defender*

Mrs. Johnson, serving her third successive term as president of the Federation, has long been a leader in women's activities in the city. For several years she was presi- dent of a member club, the Vesta Arts, and she has served in official capacities with Beta Nu Omega Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha. She is a graduate of Alabama State Teachers' College and since gradu- ation has been continuously em- ployed as college dietitian, taking time out only for summer study in New York. 9-27-47

For many years others talked of a community house to serve all the people of the community, but Mrs. Johnson made it a reality with the cooperation of 16 member-clubs of the Federation. The clubs and pres- idents are as follows: Agnes Lewis —Mrs. Zoline Pierce; Anna M. Dun- can—Mrs. H. M. Gibbs; Cosmopol- ites—Mrs. Geraldine Nesbitt; Cru- saders—Mrs. Louise Streety; Dora Beverly—Mrs. *Chicago* Clanda Mitchell; Les Comrades—Mrs. S. S. Oliver; Lillian Dungee — Mrs. Beulah Smothers; Margaret *Chicago* Washington—Mrs. C. K. Taylor; Merry Needles—Mrs. Estella Banks; Ome- gas—Mrs. Mary McKinney; Phyllis Wheatley—Mrs. Bertha McClain; Ten Times One Is Ten—Mrs. R. W. Brown; Thursdays—Mrs. Hattie Alexander; Bell Richardson Nurses —Mrs. Verdie Davie; Married Lad- ies Sewing Circle—Mrs. Hattie Fritz; and the Vesta Arts—Mrs. Faustine Dunn. *Defender*

A full program of use of the club home's facilities for commu- nity as well as club benefit includes



# Educator Asks Justice For Negroes

## Dr. Bethune Sees Racial Laxness

Ignorance on the part of white persons and a certain laxness on the part of Negroes regarding the true situation of the latter race in the opening of a "new era of opportunity" were cited as underlying factors in present-day racial difficulties here yesterday by Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Negro woman educator and president emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College, of Daytona Beach, Fla.

Calling for "unity of individuals to accept the challenge of the new age," Dr. Bethune, introduced as the "first lady" of her race, issued a plea for the "one world" now being developed to "do away with hatred, prejudice, segregation and discrimination, so that all mankind can have his chance in life regardless of creed or color." She spoke before an overflow audience of approximately 1,800 persons on the final program of a series of public forums sponsored by the Leigh Street YMCA at Fifth Street Baptist Church.

### Dynamic Plea

The 72-year-old leader in public affairs, one of 17 children of South Carolina slave parents and formerly an adviser to President Roosevelt on many matters affecting her race, issued a dynamic plea for the "Negroes and whites to put our heads and hearts together" to make the world generally and the South in particular, a place of "beauty, freedom and prosperity."

"We don't want to be 'somebody else,'" she declared, "but we just want the chance to make what we can of ourselves and to give every man an opportunity to establish roots and grow."

We must continue to build even beyond "the heights to which we have climbed in the South" she continued, but "we can't do it with Talmadges and Bilbos."

"Nobody can make me believe that the philosophy of the South is the philosophy of Talmadge and Bilbo," she added.

In elaborating on what she termed a lack of knowledge on the part of white people concerning

Negro affairs, the educator professed a belief that "they don't know the real situation in Negro schools, the condition of their streets and circumstances affecting their health."

### Courage Needed

"White people need more courage to do the thing they know is right, because they know it isn't right as it exists today," Dr. Bethune said of the present status of the Negro race.

The Negro must seek greater representation in world affairs "through unity and strength . . . which can be achieved if you register and vote," she added, defining the present as "the hour when we must have courage and no fear."

Dr. Bethune, who said yesterday that she is due in Washington today to confer with President Truman and representatives of Negro organizations, described her instructions to "register and vote" as the most important single step which Negroes may take to improve their lot. This assertion came in answer to a question from the audience during an open discussion following her address.

She also expressed a belief that the FEPC bill will "come out of committee hearings" during the current session of Congress, and that "it will get a push" from the Republican majority as a means of strengthening the party's political foothold.

*Times*  
THE MARY McLeod Bethune Home for Children, named in honor of the great Negro educator, will soon be opened in Serbia. Equipment for the home, donated by the Apostolic Christian Church and shipped by the American committee for Yugoslavia relief, reached Yugoslavia this month. Mrs. Bethune is one of the sponsors of the relief committee and president emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach, Fla.



Women (Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune)

Bethune, president and founder of Bethune-Cookman College, former NYA official, and founder and president of the National Council of Negro Women, who has received an honorary membership in the New York chapter of Hadassah, Zionist women's national organization. Dorothy Thompson was received in 1945, Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglass in 1946, and Dr. Bethune is this year's honoree.

## DR. BETHUNE NAMED FOR WOMEN'S ZIONIST AWARD

*Chicago Defender, Ill.*  
WASHINGTON—The New York Chapter of Hadassah, the women's Zionist organization of America, will confer honorary membership upon Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women, at its annual membership rally at the Waldorf Astoria hotel October 13. Honorary membership was extended Mrs. Bethune by Hadassah in recognition of her achievement in the field of race relations and public welfare.

In receiving the certificate of membership, Mrs. Bethune will become the first Negro honorary member of the organization, whose membership totals more than 200,000 women in America. Last year Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglas, Democratic representative from California, and the year before Dorothy Thompson, columnist, were made honorary members.

INTO HADASSAH—Dr. Mary M.



# Dr. Charlotte H. Brown Given Award For Race Harmony Work

NEW YORK—An award for "distinguished service toward better race relations and good community feeling" was given Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, founder of the Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C., during a program by a mixed white and Negro chorus here Sunday. SAT. 7-5-47

The program was sponsored by the Council for Racial Understanding and featured the superb voices of the New York Interracial Singers, 38 men and women of all races and nationalities, 11 of whom are Negro. The music sung by the group was as diverse racially as the singers. The chorus was selected and trained by Clifford Kemp, a New Zealander.

The award to Dr. Brown was a plaque fashioned by Negro sculptress Selma Burke which was presented by Newbold Morris, civic leader, who was introduced to the audience by Dr. William Jay Schiefflin, long time philanthropist to Negro education.

## Yes... WE ALL TALK

By MARCUS H. BOULWARE

### Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown

"PALMER MEMORIAL INSTITUTE is a synonym for Charlotte Hawkins Brown, and touch either one where you will and you get the 'feel' of the other," are the words which appeared in the Brown American magazine. "It is the unique combination of an idea and a woman; always an unbeatable mixture when up in the right proportions. No great collections of buildings, it is the only school in the country, today, which has a waiting list three times its capacity."

The foregoing statement is a fitting tribute to Charlotte Hawkins Brown, peerless educator and orator of the twentieth century. She moves among great orators like Mordecai Wyatt Johnson, Charles Satchell Morris II, Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, J. Finley Wilson, and others. Pittsburgh, Pa.

"I HAVE ALWAYS been able to express myself in public," says Dr. Brown. "I have had some formal training in high and normal school speech-making. A passion for freedom of thought and action has been the inspiration of my success as a public speaker." SAT. 12-13-47

This orator feels that one must know the thing of which he speaks. One must, above all, be sincere and give actual facts as testimony to the good of the cause he advocates. One must have a fine command of the English language, an easy vocabulary, and an ability to choose words that convey the exact meaning. One must be able to speak so that the simplest may understand and yet so fine and well-chosen in form that the most intelligent can appreciate the form, the earnestness.

DR. BROWN RECALLS that when she was 14 years of age, she was chosen orator on a very important occasion when the minister of her church was celebrating his fiftieth anniversary as pastor, and in the presence of the Governor of the State and his council, she dared to eulogize this pastor and receive the plaudits of the great throng.

Dr. Brown has a thrilling style of delivery. She, in a cultured and refined manner, pours forth masterly strains of eloquence that holds her listeners spellbound as if by magic. Her manner is polished, but becomes vigorous and emphatic when she is advocating the cause of the sorely oppressed colored race. Every gesture is graceful and reinforces in womanly fashion her thoughts inasmuch that her



## Drew Pearson Truman Invited By Negro Baptists

*The Birmingham News*  
WASHINGTON—Sometimes it pays to let a woman do the talking, even though her listener be the president of the United States. This was discovered by a delegation of Negro Baptists, including Congr. Dawson, of Chicago, who called upon President Truman to invite him to their annual convention in Kansas City next September.

At the last minute they selected soft-spoken Miss Nannie Burroughs, the only woman in their group, to speak for them. Unrehearsed, her words were simple but eloquent.

"Right now we are thinking in terms of world brotherhood," she said. "At this particular time America should do more to speak for this great ideal, that our nation may continue to build, through its churches and the government, the things we call world brotherhood. We were profoundly touched by your remarks in the shadow of the Lincoln Memorial, pleading for human justice. So we urge you to speak to us again at our convention at this time when men are thinking of brotherhood, understanding and cooperation."

Afterward, Truman shook hands and said:

"You really made a very beautiful speech."

"It wasn't a speech," she protested. "I just wanted you to come to see us."

As a parting shot, she reminded him: "You happen to be a Baptist yourself, you know."

The president said he would seriously consider the invitation. *Sun - 8-3-47*



23 1947

# Eunice H. Carter Among Defender Chicago, Ill. Delegates To Paris Talks

Women (Mrs. Eunice H. Carter)



**MME. SIMONE SOHIER-BRUNARD**, of Brussels, Belgium, president of the Union of Colonial Women, pauses before the bust of Wendell L. Willkie, in Freedom house, shrine of liberalism in New York, along with Mrs. Eunice H. Carter of Carter-Johnson Associates. Mrs. Carter has arranged a series of engagements for Mme. Brunard to help acquaint her with the status of Negroes in the United States.

**NEW YORK** — Eunice H. Carter of Carter-Johnson Associates is one of 15 American women invited to attend the first International Assembly of Women in Paris.

The group will sail Sept. 22. The conference will convene from Sept. 28 through Oct. 1, and will attract some 200 women leaders from all parts of the world.

"Women and Peace" will be the theme of the meeting, and the delegates will seek to hold a "non-politically dominated, non-Government controlled conference" where they may freely discuss human and educational problems affecting peace and freedom.

Mme. Vincent Auriol, wife of the president of France, is honorary chairman for the assembly, and Mme. Georges Bidault, wife of the French foreign minister, will be the active president. Apart from the formal sessions, a round of entertainment for the visiting delegates is being arranged under the direction of Mme. Bidault.

During the past week Mrs. Carter has been attending sessions in Philadelphia of the International Council of Women with which the National Council of Negro women, of which she is chairman of the board of trustees, is affiliated. She

is an officer of both the National Peace Conference and Women United for United Nations. *Defender*



# Louisville's Mother of Year Named On 1946 Race Relations Honor Roll

## Mrs. Clement One of 18 Cited

When Mrs. Emma Clarissa Clement was chosen American Mother of the Year last May she was attending a district church meeting in Springfield, Ky.

Yesterday when Mrs. Clement was one of 18 persons named to the 1946 Honor Roll of Race Relations for "improving race relations in terms of real democracy," she was addressing the Council of Churchwomen in Cincinnati.

The 72-year-old Louisville mother of seven learned long ago that you can't be a homebody and be American Mother of the Year.

### Month's Rest Interrupted.

When it was below zero she spoke in Fargo, N. D. She followed Clare Boothe Luce on a speakers' platform in Pittsburgh. She had her picture taken with Dennis Morgan, chatted with Hedda Hopper, and received invitations to speak at St. Paul, Minn., and Waco, Texas, on the same night.

First Negro to become American Mother of the Year, Mrs. Clement technically is "at home" at 2303 W. Chestnut now. Her talks in Cincinnati yesterday and today and one in Tennessee later this week have interrupted the month's rest she promised herself.

By March 1 Mrs. Clement again will be in New York with two more months of speaking ahead of her before a successor is chosen May 1 by the American Mothers Committee of the Golden Rule Foundation in New York.

Thrilled By Escorts.

Mrs. Clement, who has been "thrilled by motorcycle escorts and the Grand Canyon," has traveled from New England to California since last May. Philadelphia and Atlantic City followed Louisville in giving her the keys to their cities. Bishops and rabbis have sat on speakers' platforms with her when she addressed church groups and clubs. Audiences in Portland, Ore., and Butte, Mont., and her native home of Providence, R. I., have heard her.

"Everyone everywhere has been grand to me," Mrs. Clement said. "They've listened appreciatively to my talks on race relations and on family affairs. You



MRS. EMMA CLEMENT.

I believe it is up to the mothers to help make the peace and work for interracial harmony. The future depends upon it. I know the war is over but people everywhere have not learned to make peace with each other."

to visit South Carolina.

Mrs. Clement has spoken in North Carolina and when she resumes her speaking tour she will visit South Carolina.

"I do not plan to go any farther South—but that isn't because I haven't been asked," Mrs. Clement said. "I have so many speaking engagements to fulfill that I am unable to. For example, the night I was asked to speak in Waco I had to be in St. Paul."

When Mrs. Clement was in Hollywood, the strike against several movie studios was in progress, but that didn't prevent Mrs. Clement from visiting the studios.

"When they heard I was the American Mother," Mrs. Clement said, "they allowed me to visit the studios and bring four persons with me. I talked with Charlie Ruggles and Jack Haley and had my picture taken with Dennis Morgan. Later on Hedda Hopper interviewed me. It was a lot of fun."

Prefers Rail Travel.

"I have been to New York many times but I had never been West before. I also was able to see the Grand Canyon—something I always wanted to see. I

liked it exceedingly."

Both Mrs. Clement and Mrs. Luce were in Pittsburgh to celebrate George Washington Carver Week early in December. Mrs. Clement was able to sandwich in a two-day Christmas celebration at home before resuming her tour.

"I usually travel by railroad," Mrs. Clement said. "It's not that I mind the planes but I just prefer the railroad."

"I like especially being met by motorcycle escorts. We just whiz through the city and the motorcycle cops stay with me all the time. Cars even stop for us."

calls self Old-Fashioned.

Mrs. Clement, the widow of George Clinton Clement, former bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, always describes herself as an "old-fashioned" mother. Her seven children were graduated from Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., before going on to Northwestern or Ohio State. Her son, Rufus E. Clement, is president of Atlanta University and all the children hold important educational or church posts.

"We always had a family prayer service in the morning and family conference at dinner," Mrs. Clement said. "The children brought their problems to their father and me and we discussed them."

"And I never let them run wild. None of them had a door key until they left home. I always wanted to know where they were."

"Mother of '46' Gets Afro-American Livingstone Degree."

SALISBURY, N.C. — Livingstone College bestowed the honorary degree of doctor of humanities upon Mrs. Emma Clarissa Clement of Louisville, Ky., during commencement exercises, here, Tuesday.

Mrs. Clement, the first non-white woman to obtain "American Mother" recognition, is a graduate of Livingstone and mother of seven children who have received diplomas from the college.



Chosen American Mother of 1946, Mrs. George C. Clement, gives youngsters at East End Day Nursery their daily portion of cod liver oil.

One of 33 Red Feather services of the Community Chest, the East End Day Nursery, 726 South Preston, cares for children while their mothers are at work. It helps keep families together and children healthy and happy. This is one of the many vital services you help to support when you contribute to the Red Feather Campaign, October 23-November 3. Louisville and Jefferson County must raise \$1,175,000 to keep 33 community services operating.

Everybody benefits... Everybody gives

COMMUNITY CHEST

33

APPEALS IN

1



## Interesting Women

## MEET MRS. EDMONIA GRANT

Mrs. Edmonia W. Grant, newly appointed to the administrative staff of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in New Orleans, La., has a background in Negro educational and social research which well qualifies her for her new job.

Much of her work has been in social research, as a member of the staff of Dr. Charles S. Johnson, eminent sociologist and president of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

She worked on studies of cotton and tobacco tenancy; on the study of Negro rural youth for the American Youth Commission, recorded in "Growing Up in the Black Belt," and on the Carnegie study of "The Negro in America," recorded in "Patterns of Negro Segregation."

Mrs. Grant is a graduate of Howard University, Washington, has a master of arts degree from Fisk, and studied as a Rosenwald Fellow at Teachers College, Columbia University. She has been a member of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare since its founding in Birmingham, Ala., in 1938.



MRS. EDMONIA GRANT

"It is a great privilege," Mrs. Grant said upon assuming her new duties, "to serve the freedom-loving people of the South as a staff member of the Southern Conference, under the leadership of such men as Frank Graham, Clark Foreman and James Dombrowski, who represent the true

liberal Southern tradition, the tradition of Thomas Jefferson, Frederick Douglass, Claude Pepper and Ellis Arnall."

## Addresses Delta Regional:

## Editor Urges Women To Seek New Horizons

Sat. 4-19-47

By LUCIUS JONES

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Toki Schalk-Johnson, national woman's editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, featured speaker for the eleventh annual Southwestern Regional Conference of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, inspired delegates and Orleanians Sunday evening, in the Dillard University Auditorium here as she pointed out "new horizons for women."

"The history of any country," the newswoman said, "has always shown a woman here or there, forging new paths for those who come after. Women have come to the conclusion that it is time to stop creeping politely after our men, that it is time to step out in the open. Whether the boys like it or not, and go to town."

## "BORN WITH INTUITION"

"It takes a woman," the columnist stated, "to pick the right man who will do the most for her community, her family, her interests, and if she can't find a man who'll do right by her and her interests, she'll find a woman." She said that's why women have forged ahead in the world of politics.

Mrs. Johnson pointed out that 206 women were elected to State Legislatures during past months, with New England topping the list, with 106 elected in four States. These women, she added, not only looked to the horizon, but took seven league boots and stepped over them. Outstanding women of the country came in for warm praise, among them the late Mme. C. J. Walke, native of Delta, La., who revolutionized the hair-dressing-art and gave present beauty culture its impetus, and Mme. L. Porter, a native Mississippian, who arose from being personal maid to the director of Poro School of Beauty Culture and Mada's Millinery Shop here in New Orleans.

Others cited for distinguished service by Mrs. Johnson included Dr. Mary M. Bethune, Marian Anderson, Dorothy Maynor, Thomasina Walker Johnson, Bertha Diggs, Mrs. Robert L. Vann, Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, Mrs. W. A. Scott Sr., Selma Burke, Lou Swartz, Major Harriett West, Harriett Pickens, Pauli Murray, Sinah Kelly, Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Vivian Carter Mason, Priscilla McDonald, Judge Jane Bolin, Lieut. Col. Charley Adams of the Wac, Ethel Ramos Harris, Muriel Rahn, Marian Turner Stubbs, Muriel Smith, Elsie Austin, Jean Murrell Capers, Winifred Latimer Norman, Sadie T. M. Alexander, Wilma Smith, Dorothy Height, Esther Pope Shaw,

as she pointed out "new horizons for women." listed Delta's major objectives as the stimulation of Negro education, citing \$5,000 given to worthy students of the country and \$1,700 to the United Negro College Fund, its national library project, which provides book-mobile service to rural areas; the creation of widespread skilled job opportunities, and general child welfare relief, as well as motivated efforts for better housing, better inter-cultural relationships, and full citizenship.

Ethel Ramos Harris was guest artist for the seventh annual Delta Jabberwock here Friday night in Booker T. Washington Auditorium.

Business meetings Friday and Saturday were held in the Dryades Street YMCA. At the Jabberwock, Soror Oralee Baranco Mitchell announced Delta scholarships to two Xavier University and two Dillard University co-eds. The Xavierites are Amaise Victorienne and Cleo Robertson. The Dillardites are Naomi Bradford and Dorothy Givens.

Shirley Graham, Edna Mae Cohen, Mary Church Terrell, Ruth Spencer Dr. Hilda Mae Bolden, Bettye Murphy Phillips, Nona Stein Moffat, Jessie Faucett Harris, and hosts of others.

## NATIONAL PRESIDENT HEARD

Sharing honors with Mrs. Johnson was Mrs. Mae Wright Downs of New Jersey, national Delta president, who said the present regional meeting had attracted ninety women from six Southwestern States that, presently, the sorority represents twenty-five graduate and 157 local chapters.

Brilliant ovations were given Misses Gladys O. Jones and Helen Ward, soloists.

A Sunday morning feature was the broadcast over local station WNOE, at which time Toki Schalk-Johnson interviewed Soror Christine S. Shackles of Austin, Tex., regional director of the Deltas.

## LISTS OBJECTIVES

At that time, Soror Shackles

## WESTERMAN INTERESTED IN ROLE PLAYED BY NEGRO WOMEN IN U. S.

*The Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City, Okla. (AP) 9-47*  
Panamanian Writer Comments on Independence in Thought and Action

## CELLS OF PROBLEMS IN CANAL ZONE

NEW YORK, — (ANP) — Asked for his impressions of the United States at the end of his two-month visit here, which was his first trip to this country, George W. Westerman, well-known Panamanian writer and civic worker, expressed great interest in the role played by American Negro women.

"The place the American Negro woman has taken in all parts of the world. Their attitude indicates a wide realization of the fact that the cause of the Negro everywhere, regardless of the life of the United States is simply marvelous," he said. "The Negro everywhere, regardless of the fact that they have taken advantage of class or position."

It is difficult to make comparisons of the democratic educational opportunities that your country offers and have applied their education from a country whose total population is less than 650,000, when set alongside of the total standard they have set."

One of the characteristics of Negro women notable to the visitor from foreign shores, he pointed out, is their independence of thought and action. "They do not give the appearance of being hide-bound by traditions which society has grown to regard as provincial," he declared. "I found them engaged in a surprising number of activities, and keep close pace with progressive changes in social life and national affairs."

Negro men were given their share of the credit for the progress of their women by the Panamanian, when he said that he thought their advancement was due, no doubt, to the encouragement given them by their male associates. "It has been my privilege to meet many outstanding Negroes in men," he said "all of whom were very cordial and immediately set one at ease with a warmth of friendliness and interest. In every instance I noticed an anxiety to become better acquainted with the problems of Negroes in other parts of the world."

"They not only have a broad feeling of sympathy for the underprivileged in the United States," he added, "but a genuine desire to put their feeling into actions; and this interest reaches out to Negroes and exploited peoples in all parts of the world."

The Panamanian, who has visited a few larger cities of the east, granted press interviews, gave lectures and radio broadcasts in an effort to acquaint American Negroes with racial and social problems in the Canal zone, was also impressed with the "unlimited opportunities" for Negroes to engage in various business enterprises. No doubt, this is due, he said, to the great economical resources of this country. The large number of Negro-owned business concerns catering to the general public did not fail to attract his attention. Another advantage that Negroes have here, which struck him forcibly, is the freedom of speech that

they enjoy, despite discrimination and segregation. "They find them-selves free to protest both by pen and press the ills they suffer," he asserted. "This is one of their most fortunate possessions. Criticism of their own government, churches and leaders can be indulged in without fear of recriminations. Nowhere is this fact more positively stressed than in



# Speaking Out

Defender, Chicago, Ill.

By ROBERT DURR

## Emancipation of Women

RACES AND NATIONS progress in proportion as their women are emancipated and are accorded or achieve equality as human beings.

The New South is in reality a state of mind in which there is a growing recognition of the importance of full emancipation of colored women from the status of servants of white people. Even though it may entail a great deal of sacrifice, self-reliance and ingenuity, colored people must hack out of the wilderness in which they find themselves an economic foundation upon which to build economic freedom, and black out in the thinking of white people that which makes them shackle colored men and women, to a very large degree in "their place"—servants for white people under conditions under which white people would rather die than live.

There is a Negro's problem which stands apart from the so-called Negro problem. I saw it one day as I walked down the main street of a great city in the Deep South. Sitting on a shoe shine stand were fifty white men who were having their shoes shined by fifty young colored men all dressed in khaki-colored uniforms. I dare say the average young white man in that community would die before he would shine the boots of a colored man.

Further along the same street, I saw three colored girls down on their knees and stooped over—their underwear showing too much—shining the brass at the base of the door and walls of a cafe for whites only. Over these girls, who seemed to be about 16 or 17 years old, stood a white man, haughtily and imperiously directing their work. 10-18-47

## Run Out of Town

IF A WHITE WOMAN had stopped me and asked the way to the post office, and I had attempted to tell her, most of the native white men in that block would have stopped to inquire about what the women and I were talking. I recall that an excellent social worker, and incidentally a colored man, was assigned to direct a department of a great relief program in this city during the hectic depression days of 1932.

A white woman stenographer was assigned by a liberal white man to take this social worker's dictation. The woman did not mind at all—in fact, she testified that this Negro was the most gentlemanly male person in the agency—but a hue and cry went up over the fact that a Negro man was giving dictation to a white girl, and the man was run out of town.

Such situations grow out of the fact that a great host of white people, in the South particularly, have been designedly and with malice and hate aforethought sold on the idea that the Negro, although set free to a degree by Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, was born to be servants. Segregation based on race accommodates this sort of thinking and makes possible the promulgation of horizontalism—the Negro beginning at the bottom and rising to a position of top flunkiness, with the lowest white starting where

## From The New South

the best Negro is stopped, with the sky as his limit. Sat. 10-18-47

## Category of Servants

NO ONE CAN BETTER facilitate the emancipation of Negroes from the category of servants as an end in itself than Negroes themselves. There is a great drive on to glamorize the servant role for the Negro. And the true emancipation of the Negro is very largely dependent upon the degree to which the Negro emancipates the women of his race, the women of the world and assist to the fullest extent in their achieving equality with men in every avenue of life.

As long as black people voluntarily bend to serve whites in a manner whites would not serve blacks if the situation was reversed, the black man's cry of equality is hollow.

I am told that in some parts of Africa Europeans pay natives as little as \$3 a month to serve them. Some of these servants sleep on the house tops and perform for whites service which the whites would die rather than render to others, no matter how great their need for mere bread.

An enlightened white woman tells me of her conversation with a typical Southern white woman on a train about the equality of mankind, who held that Negroes were born to be servants of whites. She tells me that so deep are roots of conviction set in the woman's mind that she almost flew into hysterics as she tried to get her to see that no man, regardless of race, is born to be the menial of another as an end itself.

## Men Must Act

THE REAL EMANCIPATION of the Negro begins with the complete emancipation of Negro women by Negro men, as well as themselves, from voluntarily rendering any type of menial service for whites which whites will not render for blacks because of race. This is the task confronting the Negro church, lodge and business. And in this struggle progress will flower in martyrdom in both the actual and constructive sense of the word. Emancipation of the woman to a basis of equality with men is one of the twelve "musts" in the building of total peace.

## Negro Women Urged To Fight Handicaps

NEW YORK —(ANP)— Negro women ought to take a more active role in the battle for the improvement of their lives, Dr. Gene Weltfish, member of Columbia University's anthropology department, and president of the Congress of American Women, declared here this week. Dr. Weltfish said Negro women must contend with discrimination not only against their race, but against their sex as well—a double handicap which places them at the bottom of the heap in the nation's social, economic and political life. "Faced with almost insuperable obstacles to achievement in almost every field of endeavor," Dr. Weltfish asserted, "Negro women sometimes feel their position is hopeless, that there is nothing they can do to improve their lives—but they are mistaken. Just consider these few facts: 7,000,000 IN USA Sat. 8-2-47

United States. Were these seven million Negro American to organize themselves in a unified fight for their rights as free United States citizens, they could be one of the most powerful political forces in the country."

"Second," Dr. Weltfish pointed out, "the struggle of Negroes for a decent life in the United States is part of a world pattern of revolt of colored peoples against exploitation by whites—and the general trend is toward the success of such revolts, as is evidenced by events in Indonesia and India."

"Negroes have reason to derive courage from the knowledge that, disheartening as things may be at the moment, their struggle for real emancipation is in harmony with the general trend of world progress. Not the oppressed minorities of this country, but the bigots, are doomed to ultimate failure in their efforts." Sat.

"A third fact for Negro women to remember when they feel there is nothing they can do to better their status, is that there are scores of organizations in the United States aware of the Negro woman's plight and determined to fight to improve her position," Dr. Weltfish stated. "Every Negro woman—no matter where she is or what her occupation—ought to join one or more of these organizations. By so doing, she can begin to function effectively in the battle against racial intolerance and discrimination against women."

The Congress of American women, Dr. Weltfish explained, is an organization of 250,000 American women. Formed less than two years ago, it has participated in vigorous campaigns for a permanent FEPC and a federal anti-lynch law, and against all forms of discrimination against Negroes. The congress is affiliated with the Women's International Democratic federation, an organization of 81 million anti-fascist women in 44 nations. It was the Swedish affiliate of the Women's International Democratic federation which led the recent Swedish women's protest against a display of prejudice by white American sailors against Negro American sailors in a Swedish port.

In response to a question as to whether the congress admits Negroes to membership, Dr. Weltfish declared: "The Congress of American Women is proud to report that several prominent Negro women, including Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Ada B. Jackson, Vivian Carter Mason and Thelma Dale are active members. We have hundreds of individual Negro members. We would welcome tens of thousands. We believe that the problems of women are similar, regardless of race, and that these problems must be solved by women of all groups, working together." 8-2-47

National headquarters recently have been moved to 144 Bleeker street in New York City, it was announced.

## Raps "Do-Nothing" Policy of Social Clubs; Gives Advice

Chicago, Ill.—Most club women are wasting too much time "sitting complacently around bridge tables and keeping up cocktail chatter," says Consuelo C. Young, social editor of the Chicago Defender. And when such women are urged to tackle some vital social or economic problem, they reply: "We have no problem," the editor states, in her "Social Headlines" column, published in the Defender of Dec. 13.

Miss Young, besides doing a little debunking of club women activities offers some concrete advice. She points out that 75 per cent of the nation's population lives in rural communities and wants city club women to plan a campaign for "alerting the rural mind to immediate awareness of total relationship to all that is going on in the world today." Women should adopt a definite program of "Things to Do" and follow through with another program of "Ways of Getting Things Done" the editor holds.

Complacency, Miss Young holds demonstrated by club women who feel that a certain leadership in their community has been around and is in the "know-how." She says:

"In reality, few of us have been outside our own backyards or have more than theory to back us up. Individually, millions of us have not had enough happy experiences to feel we know how to venture forth to make the world a better place to live in. Even more often we have not had the basic experience of making our block a better street to live on, nor our home a better refuge for peace and harmony."

City women should unite with rural women in a club program that will accept the truth that:

"This peace, this united front we speak of so freely and interpret so loosely, must of a necessity stem from the surge and tide of a rural backdrop in which is deposited no less than 75 per cent of the nation's total population." 11-19-47

The organization of women into clubs should be for a serious and definite purpose, and not just for recreation and pleasure, is the theory advanced by the Defender's social editor.



28 1947

Women (Mrs. Alma Illery)

# Mrs. Illery Sets Up Achievement Club 39

*Pittsburgh, Pa., Courier*  
*Sat. 9-6-47*

ST. LOUIS—Achievement Club 39 was formed in St. Louis recently when Mrs. Alma Illery, founder and national president of the clubs, which had their beginning in Pittsburgh, visited the Mound City during the national convention of Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority.

The newest Achievement Club is headed by Mildred Tate, president; Ora Townsend, first vice president, and Madree White, second vice president. Other members are Bessie E. King, Ruth Bond, Anna Walker, Hattie Knox, Mary Clarke, Ora Townsend, Jessie Johnson, Helen Lee, Gustare Alexander, Mrs. J. E. Mitchell, Mrs. Vincent Robnetta, Bertha Black Rhoda and Henrietta Trarnar.

## MRS. ILLERY ATTENDS

Mrs. Illery, recently honored by Tuskegee Institute, assisted in the organization of the new club, and told the members of the purposes and accomplishments of the national group. The St. Louis members include some of the most prominent businesswomen in the city.

*Sat. 9-6-47*  
The meeting, held at the home of Mrs. Ora Townsend, brought together Mrs. King and Miss Bond of the Homer G. Phillips Hospital staff; Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Knox, former teacher; Mrs. Clarke, instructor of nurses; Mrs. Townsend, custodial supervisor of doctors quarters; Mrs. White, owner of printing establishment; Miss Tate, teacher; Mrs. Johnson, owner of DeLuxe Cafe; Miss Lee, playground supervisor; Mrs. Alexander, member Juvenile Court staff; Mrs. Mitchell, wife of editor of St. Louis Argus; Mrs. Robnette, Mrs. Rhoda, former head of Sigma Gamma Rho, and Mrs. Trarnar, superintendent of nurses at Homer G. Phillips.



# Vivian C. Mason Reports On Recent European Trip

*28 Daily World Atlanta, Ga.  
Sat. 2-8-47*  
NORFOLK, Va.—(SNS)—(Mrs. Vivian C. Mason of Norfolk, Virginia, well-known social and civic worker recently returned to the United States after spending nearly 6 months in Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, France, Russia, Italy and Sweden. Her primary interest was to study the functioning and role of women in meeting the problems of rehabilitation in the post-war period.

Despite the sufferings and privations she found that the ability, insight, intelligence and determination of the women inspired her. She found them making definite contributions in the fields of government, child welfare, social service, education, arts and letters.

## ENGAGING IN POLITICS

Along political lines she found French women holding positions of deputy in the new French Chamber of Deputies. Although Italian women voted for the first time in the last election, she found that many had been elected to the Italian Parliament; they were also active in Czechoslovakia. In Russia where women have voted since the Revolution there were over 150 women deputies.

She found European women eager to learn more about American women; they wanted American women to know about their problems and how they were attempting to solve them.

Mrs. Mason's first public lecture was given in Norfolk, January 29 and her next one is scheduled for March 2, when she is to be sponsored by the National Association of Colored Business and Professional Women's Clubs for Mrs. Mabel Stauper in New York City.

Mrs. Mason is very active in national civic associations, holding office in many of them. *2-8-47*

# Aggressive European Women Inspire Civic Leader

*Chicago Defender*  
NORFOLK, Va.—Mrs. Vivian C. Mason, founder and president of the Women's Council for Interracial Cooperation here, and well-known civic worker, recently returned to the United States after six months in Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, France, Russia, Italy and Sweden.

Mrs. Mason, who is also founder of the New York City Committee



MRS. VIVIAN C. MASON

Her conclusion was that women, not less than men, are attacking the problems of rehabilitation with ability, insight and intelligence. This fact, she asserts, brought her home inspired to continue with renewed energy her efforts on behalf of community work in America. *Chicago, Ill.*

## Win Government Posts

She pointed out that in France 33 women were elected to the Chamber of Deputies, that in Italy women received the vote for the first time and sent an impressive number of women to the Italian Parliament. In Czechoslovakia the situation was the same, and in Russia where women have had the vote since the Revolution, 150 have been sent to the Supreme Soviet.

In many countries, Mrs. Mason reports, there are evidences of progress in the fields of education, child welfare, government, art and letters. Women of Europe are eager to exchange visits with women of the United States, and to discuss their mutual interests with a view to extending democracy.

## Speaks For Building Fund

Mrs. Mason gave her first public lecture on her return to this country on Jan. 20 at a benefit for the Building Fund of Grace Episcopal church here. She is scheduled to speak on March 2 in New York City at a testimonial affair honoring Mrs. Mabel Keaton Staupers, formerly executive director of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses. *2-15-47*

A member of NAACP, of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, and a life member of The National Council of Negro Women, Mrs. Mason is also secretary of the Virginia Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Her New

York Committee of 100 is an outstanding organization which provides camp scholarships for underprivileged children.



## MARY OVINGTON AT 82

*Afro-American*  
Mary White Ovington, treasurer of the NAACP and one of its founders, has completed her autobiography, which she calls "The Walls Came Tumbling Down."

Not until young people read a book like Miss Ovington's can they realize how far we have come since she and four others founded the association in 1909.

She was 44 then. She is 82 now. In 38 crowded years we have forgotten we once debated whether Booker T. Washington should have accepted Teddy Roosevelt's invitation to have dinner at the White House.

In 1909 there were 82 lynchings. In 1919 there were 26 recorded race riots. By law, we were segregated in cities, barred from voting or serving on juries in most States, and assured of no justice in the courts.

Today, the original five in the NAACP have grown to 530,000 in 1100 branches, with a national staff of 60 and an annual budget of \$400,000.

What are some of the marvels wrought?

Twenty-three cases involving civil rights have been taken to the U.S. Supreme Court, and all but two of them have been won.

Teachers' salaries have been equalized, the doors of State universities opened, we serve on juries, we ride on trains or buses generally without jim crow and we vote.

All over the land we stand up in court and demand the rights of citizens.

Finally, this year we have discarded the old theory that our facilities may be separate, but equal, and have substituted for it the principle that all segregation is evil and must be destroyed.

The cause of social, economic and political equality has not been completely won but progress has been more rapid in the past 38 years than in any period since Reconstruction.

Those like Mary White Ovington, who have built their lives into the NAACP, rendering high service without thought of pay, look and admit, "I can't believe it."

For us, many walls have come tumbling down, which save for them, might still be strongholds of intolerance defying the new day.

We are glad of this opportunity to salute Miss Ovington. She is a grand person.

### Storming the Walls of Jericho

plus a few facts about that part of Miss Ovington's life which was connected with the movement.

307 pp. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$3.

THIS is the story of a movement, told by a woman who helped to get it started, and has spent forty years of her life taking an active part in its continuance and progress. So closely is the life of Mary White Ovington woven into the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that to talk of one is to talk of the other. Her book is not, therefore, in the strict sense of the word an autobiography. Rather, it is a history of the NAACP and its fight for Negro advancement.

to international recognition, with a membership of half a million, a competent paid staff of over sixty people, and a treasury running into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. Partly responsible for its birth, she is justifiably proud of the growth of the NAACP. Every fight the organization has waged against lynching, segregation in housing, jobs, educational facilities, and on public carriers, has been her fight. Every hard won victory, before both local courts and the Supreme Court, has been her victory.

She has helped the association battle against the Walls of Jericho about which the Negroes sing in their spirituals—those "walls of intolerance, prejudice, injustice, and arrogance"—and although they have not yet come tumbling down great cracks have developed in them, through which "many thousands have passed, many of them with the genius to tell of their former restricted life," and to triumph in the fields of art, music, literature, the theatre, and many others.

This does not mean that Miss Ovington has concerned herself with bare facts to the point of destroying reader interest. The struggle for human rights is always interesting. This aspect of the life of the Negro in America reads in spots like a thrilling mystery. There is plenty of excitement, bloodshed, and murder, with the NAACP, under the guiding spirit of such faithful workers as Mary Ovington in the role of hero and emancipator to many who needed, and still need, its help.

The one shortcoming in the book is the author's tendency to generalize on the subject of racial traits, good and bad.

BEATRICE M. MURPHY.



WALTER WHITE AMONG 64  
MEN WHO RUN AMERICA

September 19, 1947

New York, Sep 16th--Walter White was named one of the sixty-four men who run America by John Gunther in the September issue of "147" magazine. Mr. Gunther, the author of the current best-seller, "Inside U.S.A.", ascribed the power of the executive secretary of the NAACP to the fact that the balance of power in no fewer than seventeen states depends on the Negro vote.

*Press Service of the National*  
*New York, N.Y.*

*Association for the A.O.C.P.*

The difference between Mr. Gunther's listing of the wielders of power in the United States and the tabulation of influential men made in 1930 by James W. Gerard is indicative of the changes which have taken place in this country during the last seventeen years. Whereas Mr. Gerard's list was composed almost entirely of tycoons, Mr. Gunther's selections include men from various occupations. The growing importance of the Negro in national life and the increasing importance of the Negro vote are attested to by the selection of Walter White by Mr. Gunther as one of the men who guide the destinies of the United States.

**Walter White's Speech**

*Nashville Times Independent*  
Yes, we heard that stirring speech delivered by Walter White, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, on the "Town Hall" program the past Tuesday night. Mr. White sure went to town; verily, he got 'em told.

But after listening to the speech we recalled to mind the one about the deacon who got up in church meeting and voiced his protest against keeping the pastor any longer, saying the pastor's sermons were not producing the desired results. *Nashville, Tenn.*

Said the deacon: "He specifies and he argyfies but he don't never tell WHEREIN." *10-10-47*

Mr. White didn't tell WHEREIN.

He did not impress us as really being interested in "solving the race problem" when he took the occasion to brag about the Anglo-Saxons having lost world leadership and inferred world leadership was about to be taken over by the Russians. *Fri.*

There are some of us now enjoying the privilege of writing and speaking our parts without molestation who are not so certain that this privilege will still be enjoyed if and when the Russians rule the world.

There are some of us who do not think it is a good thing to sound off so loud, and over so vast a narea as Town Hall broadcasts cover, charging white people with being hypocrites. We are still getting about 90 cents out of every dol-

lar for the United Negro College Fund from white people.

It is a fact that white people do have many shortcomings. So do colored people. We and they both are steeped in race prejudice. Some of us are striving hard to give up our prejudices and to try the "Christian Way" as was so beautifully set forth by Mrs. Clare Booth Luce in her broadcast following that of Mr. White.

Sure Walter White made plenty of white people "good and mad" by what he said. We seriously doubt that he changed any minds or any habits in the stirring remarks he got off his chest. It can be hoped, however, that he convinced himself that in order to become a first-class evangelist for DEMOCRACY he ought to decide to abandon the TOTALITARIAN methods he has adopted for running the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"WHY I REMAIN A NEGRO" BY  
WALTER WHITE REPUBLISHED

*Press Service NAACP*  
*12-19-47-Fri.* IN READERS DIGEST *New York, N.Y.* December 19, 1947

New York, Dec. 18th--Walter White's article originally appearing in the October 11th issue of the SATURDAY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, "Why I Remain A Negro," has just been republished in the January issue of the READERS DIGEST. *12-19-47-Fri.*

Mr. White's article which has been widely praised by Albert Einstein, Darryl Zanuck, Marian Anderson, Eric Johnston, Walter Davenport, editor of COLLIERS Magazine, is a revealing story of the thinking of Negroes which has become one of the most widely read articles of con-

*temporary times. Press Service NAACP*